THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

VOL. XIV., N°. 687. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL person having claims on the Estate of WILLIAM HATTON deceased, late of Taku, are requested to send them in to the Undersigned on or before the first day of October next; and all persons indebted to the same Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

R. K. DOUGLAS,
H.B.M.'s Acting Vice-Consul.
British Vice Consulate,
Taku, August 13th, 1863. 26se 206

In the Estate of WILLIAM RAYMOND GINGELL, Esquire, *late H. B. M.'s Consul at Hankow, deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him immediately.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Acting Consul.
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Hankow, 15th August, 1863. 24de 201

In the Estate of T. L. HAY, Esqr. *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him before the 1st day of January next.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Acting Consul.
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Hankow, 15th August, 1863. 24de 202

In the Estate of R. C. PEARSON *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him before the 1st day of October next.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M.'s Consul.
British Consulate,
Hankow, July 22nd, 1863. 26se 187

In the Estate of BENJAMIN GREEN *late Master of Junk "Moosmie" deceased.*

PERSONS who can give any information regarding the place of residence of the Parents or other Relations of the deceased, will oblige the undersigned by communicating the same to him with as little delay as possible.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M.'s Consul.
British Consulate,
Hankow, July 22nd, 1863. 26se 188

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.

THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M.'s Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT

"MARTIN WHITE"

is prepared to tow in Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers. Orders left with the Captain on board or with Undersigned will be promptly attended to.

A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. THOS. W. STILLMAN is authorized to sign our Firm.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf 227 Shanghai, 17th August, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS ALEXANDER COWDEROY is authorized to sign our Firm from date.

HALL & HOLTZ.
190 31oc Shanghae, 21st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. A. RÖHL is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the firm and style of KUNST, RÖHL & Co.

G. KUNST.
tf 112 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs. TRAUTMANN & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs HARKORT & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of TRAUTMANN & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

JOHANN FRIEDRICH HEINRICH TRAUTMANN.
FREDERICK HORSEN BLOCK.
AUGUST WIETERS.
6ju-1864 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. G. SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of FAJARD, SCHAUWECKER & Co.

EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ BORNSTRAEGER is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
tf 154 Shanghai, 10th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. CLEMENT LUCAS is authorized to sign our Firm in China *per procuration.*

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
28no 135 Shanghai, 29th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. THOMAS MONCRIEFF was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE, under the firm or style of MONCRIEFF, GROVE & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs. GEO. BARNET & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. GROVE in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H. & J. JOHNSTON & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. GEO. BARNET & Co.

THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES C. HASSON in our Firm, ceased on the *24th January*, 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. JOHN THORNE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. ANGEL in our Firm has ceased.

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent*, under the style of COWIE & Co.

GEO J. W. COWIE.
高易行 *Kow-yih Hong.*
nearly opposite DR. BELL's Residence,
in Fuchau Road
tf 26 Shanghai, 18th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. HUGH ROSE INNES a partner in our firm in China, and have established a branch at Shanghai, where Mr. INNES will conduct our business of *Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 125 Foochow. 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow under the Style and Firm of INNES & Co.

JAMES INNES.
tf 166 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of DAVIES, TOWNEND & Co.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM MATTHEW HUDSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. HUDSON.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent and Public Silk Inspector* in this Port.

FRED. L. PATER.
tf 147 Chin-kiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MY Tea Inspection and Commission business at this port will from this date be carried on under the Firm of ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
10de 155 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our Firm at the port of Chinkiang, and have authorized Mr. VINCENT PICKENPACK, to sign our firm there.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.
10de 156 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Port of Newchwang, as a *Medical Practitioner.*

JOHN MACLAREN,
Surgeon, &c.
12de 150 1st March, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Merchant and Commission Agent.*

G. SCHÖTTLER.
Yingtze, (Newchwang,)
14no 124 16th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of MR. CLOTWORTHY BOYD in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1863.

A. ELLISSEN & Co.
226 19de China, 9th Sept., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm in China.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 180 China, July 18th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. D. OLYPHANT VAIL in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June 1863, and Mr. GEORGE W. TALBOT is this day admitted a partner.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 168 China. 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WM. S. SLOAN in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

Mr. FRANK B. FORBES and Mr. RICHARD S. DANA, are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in this port; Mr. MAURICE LEJEUNE, will sign our Firm *per procurati n.*

HECHT LILIENTHAL & Co.
12do 219 Yokohama, 1st July, 1863

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

ROSS BARBER & Co.
tf 196 Yokohama, 28th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of COOPER & Co.

W. COOPER.
tf 193 Yokohama, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. GLOVER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
E. C.
tf

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

INSURANCES.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow, 9th July, 1863.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.
G. H. HARRINGTON & Co,
Marine Architects and Surveyors,
27, *Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.*

CONTRACTS entered into for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Planking and Iron Frames

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels in India.

6fy 198 30, Cornhill, London, June 1st, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL LONDON.
Marine Branch:
5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

Directors.

HENRY W. PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co) *Chairman.*
HENRY TROWER, Esq (Trower & Lawson) *Deputy-Chairman.*
JOHN BOUSTEAD, Esq (Price & Boustead)
GEORGE T. BROOKING, Esq, (1a St. Helen's Place.)
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq. (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq (N. Griffiths, Tate, & Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son)
FREDERICK W. HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon and Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq (Harrisons and Crossfield)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
JOHN G. HOMERE, Esq (Gresham House.)
JOHN HUMPHREY, Jun., Esq. (of Hoy's Wharf)
M. JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. LARKWORTHY, Esq (Bank of New Zealand)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq (Eastcheap.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq (Churchill & Co.)
J. ADAM SMITH, Esq (Smith, Wood, & Co.)
JOHN R. THOMSON, Jun, Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co)
JAMES P. WOODHOUSE, Esq. (J. & C. Woodhouse.)

Manager of Fire Department.—(HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Underwriter.—JAMES CARR SAUNDERS.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine* Branch of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 199 Hongkong, August 6th, 1863

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company." are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 160 Chinkiang, 17th June, 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江
作爲保險公所經理
之人可保火輪船并
火輪船拖帶小船等
隻免受驚灾如有驚
者照數償還如有人
欲保險者請至本行
面議可也此佈
天青洋行啟

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £ 2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq., (J. and J. Colman,)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, (Halliday, Fox and Co)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon and Harris)
SMITH HARRISSON, Esq (Harrisons and Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq, (Lemon Hart and Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., (Humphery and Son.
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers and Co.
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq (A. Lusk and Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson and Co.
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones and Co.

Manager of Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Actuary—W. P. Pattison.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining, but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire*, to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries*, without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are authorized to accept risks on approved Chinese buildings to the extent of £5,000 on one block; also to grant Policies on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at *Tientsin* and *Kiukiang* to the extent of £10,000.

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
26de 77 Shanghai, 21st March, 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq, *Chairman*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £6,000, in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in 30 days sight Bills (favor of PERCY M. DORE, Esq)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 130 Shanghai, May 23rd, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Pekin*, Capt. SOAMES, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 9th proximo at daylight* (or such time of the night *of the 8th* or morning of the 9th as the state of the tides may require) with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 3,000 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until noon of *to-morrow, the 27th inst.*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M *of Wednesday, the 7th prox.*, and PASSAGE at this Office until noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

R. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 26th September, 1863.

N. B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Polices in respect of the same.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

WITH a view to an equitable assessment of Chinese House property, proprietors are requested to furnish the following information in regard thereto,—to the Rev. M. T. YATES, Interpreter Municipal Council —namely, the *letter* and *number* of each House and the actual rental received.

By order of the Council.

R. F. GOULD, *Secretary.*

17oc 232 Shanghai, 21st Sept., 1863.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

AT a Meeting of the Municipal Council, held on the 16th sept., 1863, the following Scale of Wharfage Dues, to be levied at this Port, on Imports and Exports, was ordered to be re-published for general information :—

RATES OF IMPORTS.

Grey Shirtings	2 cts. per 50 pcs
White & Spotted Shirtings	do do
American Drills	do do
do. Sheetings	do do
Fancy, Printed and Dyed Cottons	do do
Jean, English Domestics, Handkerchiefs, Twills, Muslins, Cambrics, &c.	do do
Velvets, Velveteens and Cotton Mixtures	½ of a ct. per pce
Cotton Yarn	2 cents per bale
Woollens, English Camlets, Lastings, and Bombazettes	1 cent per pce
Long Ells and Serges	1 cent per pce
Lead, Iron, and Tin	1 cent per pecul
Rice, Sugar, Rattans, Sandal-wood, Sapan-wood, and other Woods	3 cts per 50 pcls
Ship-Chandlery and Stores	2 cts per pkge
Coals	3 cts per ton
Copper Cash	1 cent per pcl
Chinese Medicines or Merchandize, &c., not enumerated above	2 cents per pkge

RATES ON EXPORTS

Tea	1 cent per pcl.
Raw Silk	5 cent per bale.
Silk Piece Goods	3 cents per pkg.
Nankeens	1 ct. per 100 pcs.
Chinese Medicines or Merchandize, &c., not enumerated above	2 cents per pkge
On Japanese Sweed	3 cts per 50 pcls.
Oil do.	1 cent per pcl.
Tea do.	1 do
Silk do.	5 cts. per 80 catts.
Un-enumerated Goods, (Japanese)	2 cents per pkge.

Articles of Japanese Produce, which have paid Dues as Imports are exempt from Export Dues on Re-exportation.

By order of the Council,

R. F. GOULD,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, 19th Sept., 1863. 24oc 233

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.

Shanghai, Wednesday, 23rd Sept., 1863.

HAVING been notified by the Inspector General of Customs, that, in respect of the granting of drawbacks upon the re-export of Chinese produce, the alteration in the term of three months to twelve months, lately made public, is to be considered as retrospective in its application, the Undersigned requests such merchants as have not yet obtained drawbacks to apply again, in order that their rightful claims may be settled without delay.

With regard to the re-export of Chinese produce, the Undersigned has also to call the attention of the mercantile community to the following points:—

1st.—Such produce must be reported at the time of import, as intended for *re-exportation*; *and*,

2nd.—The application for Drawback must be made simultaneously with application for Permit to ship.

ROBERT HART,
Commissioner of Customs.

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Wm. DATO & Co.

BEG to intimate to the Residents of Shanghai and Visitors, that having completed the enlargement of their Store, they are now prepared to show their new Stock of Goods for Autumn and Winter. The varieties being too numerous to advertise an inspection is solicited.

Entrance by the new Store, corner of Rue Montauban facing Pont Edan or 2nd Bridge across the Yang-king-pang.

tf 236 Shanghai, 23rd Sept., 1863.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

THE Committee have engaged the services of a European as Librarian, and hope that the Subscribers, by better observance of the Rules of the Institution, will assist in promoting greater regularity

On and after the 1st October the Library will be open from 8 to 10 A.M and 4 to 7 P.M., the Reading Room from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Subscription from 30th September to 31st December *Five Taels.*

J. HOWARD GWYTHER,
Hon. Secretary.

o 237 Shanghai, September 24th 1863.

FOR SALE.

THE
NEW DOUBLE SCREW STEAMER
"Pootung"
TONS REGISTER,
150 " Carrying capacity.

WAS Built at Mr. D. Muirhead's works, Pootung, 1862-63. The Frame is of Hard Woods. Outside and inside Planking, Decks and Beams are of the best and well seasoned Oregon Pine, is through fastened and well-secured with Iron knees, copper-fastened and coppered, and in every respect completed and finished as a first class steamer built in England or America.

Is fitted with a pair of geared Oscillating Engines, Indicative Horse-power 120 Horses (by Messrs. Wm. Penn & Sons, Greenwich, London) which drive two propellers, one on each quarter—are much approved of on account of the light immersion of the vessel; has a Tubular Boiler on the most approved principle, (built by Mr. D. Muirhead) working pressure 25 lb to the square inch.

The *POOTUNG* is adapted for Sea or River navigation, stows a large cargo and has good deck accommodation for Chinese Passengers. Is of light draft, and steams 9 and 10 knots on a consumption of 7 to 8 tons of coals in the 24 hours, and is without exception the most economical steamer on the coast of China. She is at present running between Shanghai and Ningpo.

Length, 120 feet.
Breadth, 18 do.
Depth of Hold, 10 do.

For further particulars apply to

BYRNE & Co.

o 236 Shanghai, Sept. 21st, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST DATES.

England	July 25	Hankow	Sept. 3
Hongkong	Sept. 10	Nagasaki	Sept. 1
Tientsin	Sept. 17	Kanagawa	Sept. 1

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong .. May 30 } Received *viâ* Marseilles
Shanghai .. May 22 } July 16.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
FOR THE WEEK.

Reading 25th Sept., 1863.			*Reading 25th Sept., 1862*		
Sept.					
19,—*Max*	87 *Min.*	76	*Max.*	67 *Min*	65
20,— "	79 "	69	"	70 "	66
21,— "	76 "	68	"	76 "	72
22,— "	75 "	68	"	80 "	73
23,— "	75 "	66	"	79 "	71
24,— "	75 "	70	"	75 "	70
25,— "	83 "	75	"	74 "	69

OPIUM.

Sept.	*Malwa* New Tls.	Old Tls.	*Patna* New Tls	Old. Tls.
19,	565	.....	565 a 511	.....
21,	565	.....	.. 565	.....
22,	565	.....	.. 565	.....
23,	565	.....	.. 495	.....
24,	560 a 565	.....	.. 495	.....
25,	560 a 565	.....	.. 495	.....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 25, *Hibernia*. (Am. ship) from Sydney; 25, *Yang-tsze*. (Br. str.), from Yokohama; 25, *Swallow*, (H.M.S.). from Japan.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 25, *City of Nantes*, (Br. str.), for Chinkiang; 25, *Mimosa*, (Br. bq.), for Fuchau; 25, *Wang-Loong-Fei*, (Br. str.); 25, *Express*, (Br. str.), for Hankow & Ports; 25, *Island Queen*, (Br. str.), for Tientsin *via* Chefoo; 25, *Nora Crieva*, (Br. str.), for Ningpo; 25, *Chanticleer*, (Br. str.), for Taku *via* Chefoo; 25, *Wild Rover*, (Am. ship) for Fuchau; 25, *Shandon*, (Br. str.), for Ningpo; *Mandarin*, (Br. str.), for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Swatow*, from Tientsin, Messrs Cowan, Caldwell, J. Middleton, E. A. Reynolds, and a French Officer.

DEPARTURE.—Per P. & O.'s str. *Aden*, for Hongkong, Mrs Lay, Capt Kingsley, Messrs. W. Arctx, J Bradbury, J. Russell, J. W. Wright, Mrs. Wright, and Miss Wright. Per P. & O Co's str. *Granada*, for Kanagawa, Messrs. T. J. Birdseye, J. Hudson, J. W. Maclellan, E R. Weston, R. B. Reinolds, Geo. Spence, and R. Westall.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

THE importance of preserving a uniform width of 50 feet along the line of the Defence Creek, having been unanimously agreed to, at a Meeting of the Municipal Council, held this day, the following resolution, passed at a Special Meeting of Land Renters assembled at the British Consulate on the 15th January, 1862, is re-published for general information

"That on the outer line of Defence the creek "shall be widened from opposite the Ningpo "Joss House at the N.W. angle of the city Wall, "along the whole length, to 50 feet at the top, "with sides sloping at an angle of 45 degrees, "and the creek be carried through to the Soo-"chow Creek in the same line."

By order of the Council,

R. F. GOULD,
Secretary.

17oc 231 Council Room, 16th Sept., 1863.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, Friday, 28th August, 1863.

THE undersigned is directed to notify to the Mercantile community, that henceforward, shippers of Duty-paid foreign imports, from Shanghai to any other Chinese port, except in River pass steamers to those in the Yangtsze, will have the *option* of taking out either Drawbacks or Exemption Certificates.

A. MACPHERSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

26oc 216

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

PENDING Repairs to the BETHEL, the hulk "*Hoss*" lying off the New Dock, will be used for Divine Service; which all Officers and Seamen of vessels in port, are invited to attend. On each Sunday, at 11½ o'clock, service and a sermon will be read by a Layman.

Shanghai, 19th August, 1863.

THE London Mail of 10th August, due in Hongkong on the 24th September, and here on the 29th. It was received last year on the 29th September, per *Cadiz*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe, &c., will leave on Friday, the 9th Proximo.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER 1863

OF the various occurrences which during the past week varied the monotony of the Foreign settlement, the meeting of Hongque land-renters is that, the result of which will be most important and lasting. We have before (*North-China Herald*, July 11th) drawn particular attention to the agreement entered into between the American Consul and the Taotai. It provides against Chinese aggression, while at the same time it equitably acknowledges the rights of the Chinese authorities as lords of the soil Indeed nothing fairer to both parties can be conceived. The despatch in which the views of the American Consul were laid before the Minister explains the object in view in drawing up the agreement. The establishment of a permanent local government in a district hitherto the resort of the off scouring of the other settlements, has for long been looked on as a desideratum. Consequently, the chief object of the meeting was to obtain and carry out suggestions relative to the best means of establishing such a Government. It will be noticed that both the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Committee of Sanitary Matters have urgently recommended the union of the Hongque and Shanghai sides under one municipality. The gentlemen composing these Committees respectively, have arrived at the same conclusion from different premisses. The Committee of Sanitary Matters apparently basing its opinion upon the common interests of the two settlements, and upon the fact that the majority of the land-renters hold land in each; while on the other hand, the Committee of Ways and Means derived its conclusion from the position of the settlement, and from the notoriously bad character of the lower order of the population.

The maintenance of a competent Police force in Hong-que is a matter of vital importance. The back slums of the settlement afford shelter to numerous gangs of the worst character, which it is the interest of all the Foreign residents to keep in check. That Hong-que has been chosen as the resort of the foreign desperados is doubtless partly accidental, and partly on account of the facilities which a residence there affords for visiting either settlement when occasion requires, and for making a quiet and expeditious retreat either by land or water whenever the authorities are aroused by any fresh outrage. The high road to Woosung and the villages on the left back of the river, throws open one way of escape, and the numerous creeks which give access to the river below the shipping, render Hong-que a most desirable locality for gentlemen in difficulties. But besides its natural advantages, it presents another reason which influenced the Roughs of Shanghai in their choice of Hong-que as a residence, which was thus indicated by Mr. Consul Medhurst.*

Our efficient police on this side made these limits too hot for the vicious characters induced by our large population, who all took refuge in that quarter.

There is, however, a third consideration which renders the duty of keeping up a force sufficient to ensure the tranquility of Hongque, binding on the owners of property in both Settlements. This is elaborately expounded by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The proximity (of Hongque to the English settlement) brings within the quarter all the bad characters who require a suburb for their pursuits, and who, though appearing as residents of this particular division of the settlement, *are in fact the product of the Commerce which nourishes this centre of trade, and belongs properly to the whole community.*

It thus becomes necessary to maintain within the bounds of Hongque, a police force disproportioned to its means. *** If the care of Hongque passes into the hands of another Council, there will follow such a great reduction in the police there, that the interests of the whole port will suffer.

The result has been that the Shanghai and Hongque settlements are to be united under one Municipal Authority on the terms proposed at the meeting of Land-renters in the English settlement, held March 31st 1862. This step is one upon which both parties are to be congratulated; for the interests of all are so indivisible, as to render an injury inflicted upon any part of the community equally felt by the entire body.

The arrangements made as to the construction of roads, and the minor administration of the settlement, will, we presume, be immediately vested in the existing Municipal Council. Beyond, however, the suggestion offered by the Committee of Sanitary Matters that one or more members should be sent by the Hong-que Land Renters, no provision seems to have been made for representing that body in the Municipal Council. We notice that the development of the plans suggested by the Committees will "be left to the judgment of whatever "Municipal Authority may have the "control of the public interest." It will therefore be important to holders of property on the Hong-que side only, *that they should be adequately represented* in a Council invested with so much power.

The subject of street nomenclature, apparently (though not really) trivial, has occupied the attention of the Sanitary Committee. We are glad to see that an improvement has been made on the plan pursued in the English settlement. Many of the most ignorant coolies may have never heard of Che-kiang, and therefore Che-kiang street will not be easily impressed on their memories. But all must every day hear and speak of places so familiar as Woosung, Kung-wan, Tsing-poo, &c., and thus the first difficulty—that of establishing mutual intelligibility—will be overcome.

Doubtless as soon as the arrangements are completed for the transfer of authority to the present Municipal Council, sanitary measures will immediately be adopted, and a comprehensive system of drainage set on foot. When this is done, Hong-que will be the favorite resort of the foreign residents. The attractions of the cool breeze during the heat of summer will render the Hong-que Bund the fashionable promenade, and we may soon expect to see the banks of the river ornamented with the suburban dwellings of the richer part of the Community.

THE Summary of News for this week comprises nothing that will not be found in an extended form in our columns. We have no news of importance from the *North*, from the Yang-tsze or from Japan.

THE MINUTES *of the proceedings of a Meeting of Renters of Land in the Hongque Settlement, held at the Consulate of the United States, Shanghai, at 2 p.m. on the 21st instant.*

THE Consul of the United States opened the Meeting by remarking that it had been convened to receive the reports of the committees appointed at the previous meeting, and to enable the Land Renters to take such action as they might think necessary, in view of the state of the Settlement. He would read to the Meeting the convention made by him for the settlement, with the local Chinese Authorities. It was of importance, as it was the only basis upon which the Municipal body which the Meeting might create, could claim any territorial powers.

AN agreement between His Excellency Hwang, imperially appointed intendant of Circuit for the departments of Soo, Sung and Tae, and George F. Seward, Consul for the United States at Shanghai, concerning the boundaries of the Hong-que settlement, and certain matters pertaining to the Government thereof.

1st.—The boundaries shall be:—

The Soochow Creek from a point opposite the entrance of the defence canal to the Wungpoo.

Thence, at low water mark, to the mouth of the creek entering the Wungpoo near the lower limit of the anchorage called Yang-tse-poo.

Westward, three li along the line of the creek.

Thence, in a straight line to the point of beginning.

2nd.—*Citizens or subjects of all nations* may rent ground within the boundaries, under the terms of Treaty stipulations.

3rd.—The right of jurisdiction of the Chinese Authorities over their subjects resident within the settlement, is acknowledged to be indefeasible, but no arrests may be made, except on warrants stamped by the Municipal Authority.

5th.—The Municipal Authority may lay out roads and streets, and all land acquired subsequent to the date of this agreement shall be subject to the proviso expressed or understood, that the renter shall surrender the land required for roads to the public use.

In case it shall be deemed necessary or advisable to open roads while the land remains in the hands of Chinese, it is understood that the advantages so accruing will repay the native owners; but should any person be aggrieved in property by the opening of roads, they may represent the same to the Municipal Authority, which shall proceed to appoint assessors to estimate the damages, and the payment of the same, if any, shall be obligatory on the public.

6th.—All foreigners, subjects of non-treaty powers, shall be liable to be dealt with in all things by the Municipal Authority, but any individual of this class may exempt himself from such jurisdiction, by filing in the Consulate of any Treaty Power a written instrument acknowledging himself to be subject in all respects to the jurisdiction of such Consulate, provided that the said Consulate be willing to accept such jurisdiction, which shall be indicated by the issue, in each instance, of a document declaring to the fact that the above named instrument in writing has been duly filed, and that the person is entitled to the protection of the Consulate.

7th.—The right of the Chinese Government and the Municipal Authority to tax Chinese residents within the boundaries of the settlement, is mutually conceded under the following terms.

The terms are as under:—

1st. The Toutai shall appoint two or *three deputies who will assess the rentals* with the Municipal Council, but the collection of the Tax shall be carried out by the latter. In case of disputes arising between the Chinese deputies and the Municipal Council, the Toutai, together with the English and American Consuls, shall settle them.

2nd. Twenty per cent per annum shall be collected, one half of which shall be retained by the Council for Municipal purposes, and the other half handed to the Toutai to meet the military expenditure.

3rd. The Municipal Council shall bear all their expenses, but the Toutai shall pay the Chinese deputies.

4th. Two sets of books shall be kept, one for the Council and one for the Toutai.

5th. It being agreed, now, that 20 per cent shall be levied on rentals, there shall be no further increase.

6th. The money collected shall be deposited in the Hue-quan Bank, whence the Toutai and Council shall draw as required.

7th. This Tax on Rentals having been agreed on, the Toutai shall not impose a poll or similar tax within the limits of the settlement, nor shall any additional tax be made to existing ones.

8th. This Tax on rentals shall cease as soon as peace is restored.

9th. The Tax shall be collected every three months, commencing from the 1st July.

Done this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

The Consul then read to the meeting a despatch with in which he had transmitted the agreement to the United States' minister at Pekin, as explanatory of his views in framing the agreement.

844. CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES'
SHANGHAI, CHINA, *July 7th*, 1863

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you herewith two enclosures, one of which is a copy of a letter addressed to Sir F. Bruce, by a Committee of the Land Renters in the British Settlement, the other a copy of an agreement made by me with the Toutai, same being in effect a cession of certain privileges to the people living within the Hong-que Settlement, the boundaries of which are defined in the document

You will see that the cession covers, so far as a cession from a limited local authority may cover, the conditions which the Committee thinks requisite for the establishment of a permanent local Government.

I am of course unable to judge definitely whether your views will concur with those set forth by the Committee, if they do, then my action with the Toutai will serve its chief purpose, those of indicating to you that the Local Authorities are not opposed to such an arrangement as the Committee recommend, and of providing as well as may be for the wants of a settlement, pending the inauguration of a general Government.

One provision will be found in the agreement which is not touched upon in the committee's letter, the cession of jurisdiction over non Treaty residents to the Municipal Authorities. Whether such may be possible, and if so, whether it may be advisable, you will be able to decide without any argument from me.

The immediate object for which I urged the point was to simplify matters of taxation. Pending your decision upon its general merits, it can at least hardly fail to serve this particular purpose

In regard to the high rate of taxation agreed upon, I am much inclined to think that the settlements cannot long sustain it, but circumstances will gradually operate to bring it to an equitable basis.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) GEORGE F. SEWARD,
U. S Consul.

To
H. E. ANSON BURLINGAME.
Minister, &c., &c.

In relation to the rate of taxation within the settlement, the Consul remarked that the Futai has signified his willingness that it should be reduced to 16 per cent.

The report of the committee on roads was read by T. Hanbury Esq., Chairman of the committee, who also produced a carefully drawn map of the main portion of the settlement.

REPORT *of the Hong-que provisional Committee of Roads and Sanitary matters, to the General Meeting of Hong-que Land Renters and Residents, held 21st Sept.* 1863.

THIS Committee was appointed at the meeting of 29th May to devise plans for the making of roads and the regulation of sanitary affairs for the Hong-que Settlement.

The committee have found that no plan for the laying out of the settlement has ever been made, and that no sufficient authority exists for the making of new roads where needed, that houses are being rapidly built, especially in the upper part of the settlement between the Woosung road and Hong-que creek, and

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they fear that unless a comprehensive scheme is quickly adopted with proper authority to enforce the same, that it may soon be impossible to provide roads at all, except by the removal of valuable house property.

By reference to the rough plan, it will be seen that only two broad and good roads at present exist, viz.: the Woosung Road, running from Wills' Bridge and along the back of the upper part of the settlement, and the Hong-que Road or Broadway running parallel to the river at a distance of about 200 yards, thus forming a back communication to the bund lots. These two roads have been made by private enterprise entirely.

As regards the bund, the committee believe that it is now impracticable to make it into a good broad continuous road, and therefore suggest that it be kept open as at present from Wills' Bridge to Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.'s wharf, and from the old Dock eastward to Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s wharf, there to communicate with Broadway by a road running north and south. And that Broadway be continued and brought into the bund road immediately beyond Messrs. Dow & Co.'s property.

The committee recommend that Broadway at the western end, be continued through the Wills estate into the Woosung Road; that a new road be cut between the property of Bishop Boone and Mr. Reid, near the Episcopal church, into the Woosung Road; that the road at present partially constructed from the bund past the house of G. F. Seward Esq., and the Police station, be completed, and made to a width of 25 feet throughout, that the road at present running from the bund between the property of R. Reid, Esq., and Messrs. Howard & Co. be continued into the Woosung Road at a uniform width of 25 feet also.

The above mentioned are the roads at present most urgently required. When they are completed, the committee suggest that a road 40 feet in width in continuation of the Woosung Road, be constructed parallel to Broadway, and at a distance of 200 to 300 yards therefrom, that the intervening space be cut up into blocks by the construction of lateral roads running north and south.

The continuation of the Bund road on the Souchow creek, and a road from the back part of that portion of the settlement, are matters that should also claim attention.

The naming of the streets has had the attention of the committee, and it has appeared to them desirable to adopt the system in vogue on the so-called English concession, with the difference, however, that the names chosen are of the surrounding cities and towns familiar to both Europeans and all classes of Chinese residents here, thus Hong que, Woosung, Koon-wen, Ming-hong, Tsing-poo, etc., etc., are names chosen and now being stuck up.

As regards sanitary matters, the Committee fear the finances of the settlement will not allow any extended system of drainage to be carried out at present, they therefore suggest that the Municipal government should be invested with authority to compel the owner of any property to abate a nuisance on his premises when complained of.

In conclusion the committee express the opinion that the interests of the Hong-que land renters would be best promoted by transferring at once to the existing Municipal Council on the English concession, the management of the Hong-que settlement; they adding one or two members to their body if found necessary.

Sigd. THOS. HANBURY, } *Provisional Committee of Sanitary matters.*
" P. LOUREIRO,
" A. L. FREEMAN,

The Right Reverend Bishop Boone inquired what the effect of the adoption of the report of the committee would be. Whether it would bind the holders of land to acquiesce in the lines of road recommended by the committee, as, if such were to be the case, injustice might be done to individual owners. Mr. Hanbury remarked that the report was simply in the form of a recommendation to the meeting of what their committee thought should be done. He urged the necessity of some action being taken, and thought the building of roads conduced to the general benefit. The settlement was in a peculiar condition, no roads having been laid out upon a systematic plan before the building up of the settlement began.

Edward Cunningham Esq., offered, and Robt. Reid Esq. seconded a resolution:—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Committee on roads for their useful report, and that the development of the plans be left to the judgment of whatever Municipal authority may have the control of the public interest.

The resolution was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Cunningham, on behalf of the Committee of ways and means, presented their Report, which had been already published in the morning paper and therefore only needed to be laid on the table, and the correspondence read, alluded to in the closing paragraph. The Report and correspondence were as follows:—

Report *of the Hong-Que Provisional Committee of Ways and Means, to the General Meeting of Hong-Que Land Renters and Residents, of September 17th,* 1863.

This Committee was appointed at the Meeting of 29th May to determine in what manner the sum required to pay off the debt of that day, amounting to Tls. 6,400, to the Municipal Council, could best be raised, and to ascertain the amount of revenue that could be levied in this quarter of the foreign Settlement for future needs.

The difficulties attending the latter portion of their duties in a district where no previous organization existed, have caused the delay which has occurred.

The Committee have found no other mode of raising funds to pay off the debt, than the voluntary assessment of the foreign Land Renters and Residents, the assessment to include the value of all foreign-owned land on which Chinese tenements are built, but not the tenements themselves.

It has been suggested that a retrospective Chinese tax would furnish the sum required.

But, apart from the disinclination of the Committee to propose a measure which would be of doubtful justice, the Chinese Renters having had no part in the Meeting and Resolution that have imposed this obligation, the Committee are convinced that such a collection is impracticable. Many of the tenants have changed domiciles, and could not be traced. Many more would vacate their quarters at the mere proposition of such an addition to the new taxes for the future, which they find sufficiently onerous. In short they believe the attempt would take more from the regular income than it would give on this irregular demand.

As regards foreign Renters and Residents, there exists no authority, until a Municipal system is organized, under which an equal and equitable assessment can be levied. Nevertheless, not only are the individuals present at the last Meeting, but the whole of those interested in this quarter, either as owners or residents, bound in honor by the Resolution then passed, to discharge this debt, the obligation resting upon each in proportion to his interest. The Meeting having been duly published and made public, and its objects being well known, those who did not attend, tacitly accepted the proceedings of those who did, the more especially for such obligations as rested upon the honor of the community.

The Committee think that an assessment of ½ per cent on Real Estate, including land and buildings when occupied by foreigners, and land alone when foreign-owned but occupied by Chinese, and 5½ on rentals, to be collected of the tenants, an equitable adjustment of the burden. Computing the value of the first

At 1,500,000. ½ per cent would give....	7,500
And of the second at Tls. 60,000, 5 pr. ct.	3,000
Tls..	10,500

which allows a fair margin for overestimates, defaulters, and expenses of collection. They think, taking into view the respectable position and character of those thus interested in this quarter, and the unquestionable obligation which rests upon them, the amount required would be obtained. But they are clearly of the mind that the obligation rests on each only in proportion to his interests.

There has arisen a further debt to the Municipal Council of Tls. 8,920, for police expenses from May 1st to August 31st. Regarding this amount, the committee had no instructions, and the course to be pursued rests with the meeting.

The committee would suggest, however, that the large force that has been maintained during that period, was in fact maintained by the Council as much for the sake of the general peace of the whole foreign settlement, as for the peace of this quarter.

That after the General Meeting at Hong-Que of 29th May they were fully aware that no public means existed, and that if they incurred further expenses, they did so with the prospect of being referred for repayment, to such funds as could be raised by the intended system of taxation.

The Committee think that it would be just to make the new taxes retrospective for the period during which these expenses were incurred, say to 1st May.

With regard to the estimates, they are not so complete as the Committee could wish, though sufficiently so for the purposes of the Meeting. An organization of the Chinese portion of the settlement has been nearly accomplished, which will render the final assessment and collection comparatively easy.

The statistics are as follows:

Yearly Chinese rentals as by statement of Assessors	Tls 144,000	
Estimated additions, the statements being imperfect.	20,000	
	Tls..164,000	
On which 8 per cent.....	Tls. 13,000	
Foreign property estimated 2,000,000, ½ per cent..	Tls. 5,000	
Foreign rentals estimated 60,000, 1½ per cent....	900	
		5,900
Licenses estimated		3,000
Incidentals.....		1,000
	Tls....	22,900

This amount of income would be sufficient, if the Hong-Que quarter did not so closely adjoin the settlement extending from the Soochow Creek to the Yung-king-pang.

But that proximity brings within the quarter, all the bad characters who require a suburb for their pursuits, and who, though appearing as residents of this particular division of the settlement, are in fact the product of the commerce which nourishes this great centre of trade, and belong properly to the whole community.

It thus becomes necessary to maintain within the bounds of Hong-Que, a police force disproportioned to its means, and this necessity has been acted upon by the Municipal Council, as already stated.

This fact, united with many other considerations, lead the Committee to think that if it is possible of accomplishment, the two quarters should be united under one Municipal authority without further delay.

The income to be derived from the Hong-que division will perhaps not be equal to the amount the Council would find it necessary to disburse, but the discrepancy is more apparent than real. If there is no amalgamation, and the care of Hong-Que passes into the hands of another Council, there will follow such a great reduction in the police there, that the interests of the whole port will suffer, and probably in the end, greater outlays be incurred. If it passes into the care of the present Council, the means, as far as they go, will be directly applied to the objects to be attained, and all the expenses saved incidental to a separate administration. With this view, the Committee have entered into correspondence with the Council on the subject, to obtain their views in season for the action of this Meeting.

ED. CUNNINGHAM, } *Provisional Committee of Ways & Means.*
R. R. TYERS,
R. C. ANTROBUS,
DAVID REID,

Shanghai, Sept. 15th, 1863.

Shanghai, *September 14th,* 1863.

Sir,—The Provisional Committee of Ways and Means for the Hongque quarter, being about to prepare their Report for the General Meeting on 17th, would like the views of the Municipal Council on the following point.

Whether, if a proposition is made and carried at the General Meeting, that the affairs of that quarter shall be placed in the hands of your Council, the proposition would be accepted.

To enable your Council to come more easily to a decision, I give below such statistics of the resources of that quarter as we have been able to obtain.

The income from Chinese renters may be considered as understated even with the additions, as the assessment is, as yet, quite incomplete.

The income from foreign property will no doubt be very much larger than stated, for the estimate is on insufficient data, nor can a reliable statement be presented until an assessment by a special Committee has been made.

It is possible, however, that if the large police force lately maintained by the Council is continued, the expenses would exceed the receipts, as a force of 40 men is beyond the means of so thinly settled a district.

But it is just to remember that if so strong a police in that quarter is necessary, it is so because the bad characters brought here and nourished by the great commerce of the place, seek there a refuge from the more vigilant watchfulness of the police which prevails on your side of the creek, and not from any inherent vice in the permanent residents of that quarter.

Not the less, because they domicile themselves in Hongque, do these wrong doers belong to the whole body Municipal, and not the less do their plans of violence affect the prosperity and safety of the whole Community.

Nothing could be more unjust than that this small quarter should bear alone so large a proportion of the police expenditure, simply because it proves the most convenient locality for the grouping of the foreign Community which requires the most police attention.

The statistics of revenue are as follows:

Yearly Chinese rental as by statements of assessors		144,000
Estimated increase, the statements being imperfect.....		20,000
	Tls.	164,000
on which 8 % is		13,000
Foreign property estimate Tls 2 000 000 ½ % =	5,000	
Do. rentals, do. 60,000. 1½ % =	900	5,900
Licenses, estimated		3,000
Incidentals, do.		1,000
	Tls	22,900

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) EDWARD CUNNINGHAM,
Chairman Hong-que Ways & Means.

Shanghai, 19*th September,* 1863.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th Instant, in which you require to know whether the Municipal Council at present existing in the so-called English concession, will take upon themselves the management of affairs on the Hongque quarter. By reference to the minutes of the last Meeting of the land-renters, you will observe that it is therein stated that the Municipal functions were to be extended to the Hongque section. This decision the Municipal Council have no power to alter. The Council feel obliged to you for your estimate of taxes leviable on the Hongque side, they are not aware on what basis the estimate has been conducted, and can of course only wait to learn it at the Meeting of land-renters to be held on the 21st instant. The Council have paid due regard to your remarks relative to the injustice of the Hong-Que side bearing proportional expenses to those incurred on this side, the populations being so vastly different; but they think at the same time that upon this subject they are not called to discuss or even venture an opinion.

It is presumed that at the Meeting of the Hong-Que land-renters on the 21st Instant, the powers of the Municipal Council will be very clearly defined, a point worthy of great consideration when the fact is recalled to mind that no land regulations, the foundation of all their slender authority, have ever been in force save only on this side.

I have the honor to be,
sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. W. DENT.
Chairman Municipal Council.

Mr. Cunningham, in continuing his remarks, called the attentionof the meeting to the fact that the Council acknowledged in their letter, their obligation to receive the affairs of the Hong-que district, whenever presented in accordance with the Resolution which had been accepted by the Land Renters of the British concession. He would now read the Resolution which was presented and voted upon, at the General Meeting of March 31, 1862,—(*N.-China Herald, April* 5.)

"Proposition from the owners of property, and residents upon the Hongque quarter for the extension of the limits to include that portion of the settlement.

The dues and taxes levied upon renters in the British concession to be assessed there in the same manner. In case the sum so raised should fall short of the expense of maintaining a police force of ten men, the residents to provide the deficiency, either by obtaining aid from the Chinese authorities, or, failing that, by voluntary additional assessment.

The Municipal authorities to be bound to provide for the public welfare there in all respects as in the British concession, keeping roads in order, suppressing and removing nuisances, etc., etc."

Mr. Michie proposed that the Hongque settlement be admitted into the Municipal limits on the terms proposed at this meeting.

Mr. Hanbury seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously."

The meeting would observe there were but two conditions attached to this Resolution, one, that the income from this quarter, should be guaranteed to support a police force of ten men, was already more than provided for by the Chinese tax alone. The other, that dues and assessments levied upon renters in the British concession should in like manner be levied in Hongque, was provided for in a Resolution which Mr. Seward then had in his hands, which Resolution stood upon his assurances to the meeting that the Regulations, once adopted, would be enforced.

The Consul stated that the following resolution had been placed in his hands:—

Resolved, that the municipal regulations as embodied in the system now prevailing in the so-called English settlement be adopted and made binding upon the Renters and residents in the Hongque quarter, so far as consistent with the agreement lately made with the H. E. the Taotai.

Bishop Boone moved the adoption of the resolution, and said that he thought that the adoption of a common code was most desirable.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hanbury, and carried unanimously by the meeting.

The Consul then read a second resolution which had been placed in his hands.

Resolved that the municipal control of the Hong-que quarter, with all rights and duties connected with it, be immediately handed over to the Municipal Council of the English Concession, (so called), on the terms stated in the Resolution accepted at their general meeting of March 31, 1862.

R. C. Antrobus Esq. moved the adoption of the resolution; Mr. Cunningham seconded it, and it was unanimously carried.

H. W. Dent Esq. then remarked, that it appeared to him that one clause in the report of the Committee of ways and means went almost to the length of repudiating a portion of the debt incurred for the benefit of the Hongkew district, by the maintenance of a police forceince 1st May 1863, a sum which amounts to no less than 8,000 Taels. When that meeting was held, it was thoroughly understood that the then existing force of police was to be maintained until such time as the above committee had sent in their report relative to the taxation of the Hongkew quarter. To vote therefore that a part of the sum should be liquidated by means of the taxes collected on the so called English Concession, was not in his opinion altogether just. The question of licence fees, he believed to be one of considerable moment, and one which required a satisfactory and speedy solution. The present Municipal Council experienced great difficulty in making certain tavern keepers pay the stipulated fees—and it must be apparent to every one that evil results must arise if persons at will were allowed to brave rules sanctioned by the treaty Consuls. The assessment as exhibited in the report that had been read, he considered a vague one. The term voluntary assessment applied to it sufficiently characterized its vagueness without entering into detail.

He would suggest that a properly appointed committee would be the only means of bringing about an equitable assessment. By careful enquiry, they would be enabled to investigate the resources of this large district, and thus a sure starting point, upon which to base future calculations would be gained. It was said at the early part of the meeting, that the Municipal Council should be considered to hold the same amount of power at it did on the English side. He would certainly feel obliged if any person would tell him to what that power amounted; to what extent it could stretch in the case of putting down nuisances, to what in the laying out of new roads. Whether it could compel refractory land-holders generally, and in fact whether the power now talked about were shadow or substance.

Right Rev. Bishop Boone, in answer, referred to the creditable regularity which, on the whole, had attended the collection of taxes in the British Concession, showing that there was soundness and efficiency in the Municipal Regulations, and if a vigorous administration had succeeded there, it would here. That it was for the interest of all to preserve law and order, and that for his part, he felt encouraged by the remarks of Mr. Dent, as he inferred from them that the Council had always hitherto met the difficulties of their situation with success, and he believed their good fortune or good management would extend that success to this quarter. That the work to be done could only be proportioned to the means, and no one would expect, on the outskirts of the settlement, the same completeness that prevailed in the closely packed centre.

Mr. Anthobus, on the part of the Committee of ways and means, took exception to the expression of Mr. Dent that the committee "repudiated" any debt. By reference to the report, it would be at once seen that the committee were only instructed to act with reference to the debt due at the date of the last meeting. They had no authority to deal with any subsequent disbursements, much less to determine for the Renters, in advance, how they would treat the question. It would have been an act of unwarrantable presumption on their part. With reference to the Committee's opinion that a part of the charge should justly be borne by the community at large, he would take the liberty of reading some of the remarks made at the General Meeting when the proposition was accepted by the Chairman, Mr. Medhurst, whose opinion was very justly valued in this community.

"The Chairman (Mr. Medhurst) thought the obligation went even further (than as a question of mere expediency) Our efficient police on this side made these limits too hot for the vicious characters induced by our large population, and who all took refuge in that quarter, and it was but fair we should at least take a share in the expense of keeping order in a locality disturbed by people whom we were instrumental in driving there."

The Meeting would thus see that the Committee simply endorsed and enlarged on Mr. Medhurst's opinion, an opinion which he believed was general in the community.

G. J. W. Cowie, Esq. offered a resolution.—

That inasmuch as all land situated within the limit of the American Settlement, unbuilt on and as yet unapplied to any particular purpose, will not derive any direct benefit from the fact of its being placed under Municipal control, the same be exempted at present from Municipal taxation.

The Consul remarked that such a resolution would, if passed, either be of no weight, or it would annul the previous action of the meeting.

The resolution was not seconded.

Mr. Cunningham proposed.—

That the taxes imposed by the Municipal council be retrospective to the first of May, in order to meet the expenses incurred during that period.

Mr. Hanbury seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. Reid proposed.—

That the Report of the Committee on ways and means be adopted, and that the same gentlemen, with the addition of Mr. Hanbury, be requested to act as a Committee of Assessment.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cunningham and it was carried.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to the Consul for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting was adjourned.

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INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1860.
Offices 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
Chairman.—HENRY LEWIS, Esq., M.P.
Deputy Chairman.—A. D. DE PASS, Esq., (of Messrs. de Pass and Sons.)
Directors.
CHARLES BELL, Esq., of Messrs. J. Thomson T. Bonar & Co.
PETER BELL, Esq., of Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.
JOHN FLEMING, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., of Lloyds.
JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., F. R. S. of Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock & Co.
J. LEONINO, Esq., of Messrs. J. Leonino & Co.
S. PINTO LEILE, Esq., of Messrs. P. Leile & Brothers.
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., of Messrs. W. Mackinnon & Co.
THOMAS D. NEAVE, Esq., of Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.
BRICE H. PEARSE, Esq., of Messrs. Alexander Son & Co.
ALBERT RICARDO, Esq., of Messrs. A. & W. Ricardo.
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., of Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.
MAJOR USBORNE, Esq., of Messrs. Usborne & Son.
GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., of Messrs. Young Son and Magnay.
Superintendent of the underwriting Department:
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq.
Underwriter:
H. K. RUTHERFORD, Esq.
Secretary:
ALFRED TOZER, Esq.
Agents:
Calcutta.—Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co.
Kurrachee.—Messrs. FLEMING & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. DOW & Co.
Hongkong.—Messrs. SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
Melbourne.—Messrs. DE PASS, BROTHERS & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. DE PASS, SPENCE & Co.

With reference to the above, the Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.

(Signed) DOW & Co.
Agents for the Company.
26le 58 Shanghai, 5th March, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow*.

For further particulars, apply to
DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., M.P.
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELICE, Esq.
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Capt. H. G. HAMILTON, R.N.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
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HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
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LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., M.P.
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to.
LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorized to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862

NOTICE.
BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary conditions.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia
ADRIAN & Co.
tf 28 Nagasaki, December, 1862

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.
BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ne-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows:—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum; ½ per cent for 3 months, and ¾ per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Ports are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Good, stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

FOR SALE.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

A CARGO of ICE of very superior quality is now ready for delivery in lots to suit purchasers at the Ice House formerly occupied by Messrs. Howard & Co.

Price 3 Taels per Picul.

Ice House open 5.30 to 7.30 A.M.

Pass Books furnished on application at the Office of the undersigned.
H. K. DRAKE & Co.
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Now ready, 8vo. cloth, price 3 dollars.

TABLES for ESTIMATING the COST of REMITTANCES to SHANGHAI and HONGKONG in Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, Drafts on India and Carolus Dollars.
By *F. M. PAGE,*
London.—E. COLYER, Gracechurch-street.
Shanghai.—J. H. GWYTHER.
12oc 222 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases, Tls. 8 p. doz.
Port, " " " " " 8 "
Champagne, in 1 " " " " 12 "
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)
St. Julien, in 1-doz. cases, " 8 "
Medoc, 1 " " " 5 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " " 10 "
do. do. 1 " " " 6 "
India Pale Ale, 4 " casks " 2 "
CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

FOR SALE—TO ARRIVE, OR FROM SHIPS-SIDE.

JAPANESE TIMBER AS UNDER:

800 pcs. Scantling, 13 & 14ft. long x 5½ in. sq.
2600 do. do do x 6 do
600 do. do do do. x 6 in. x 7 in.
2000 do. do. do. do. x 7 in. sq.
6000 Plan Boards, 12 ft. x 12 in x 1 in.
2000 do. 6 ft x 12 in. x 1 in.
2000 do. 6 ft. x 10 a 12 in. x ½ in.
2000 Cedar Boards. 6 ft. x 10 a 12 in. x ½ in.
300 pcls. Firewood.

For further particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 205 Shanghai, 22nd August, 1863.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S COLLOQUIAL JAPANESE or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.
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Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5.00.
27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

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CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following.—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.
BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.
JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystallized Fruits, Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.
PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP, Essence of Anchovies, Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.
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PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling there are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only safeguard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen.
18no-63 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

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BUSINESS PREMISES.
TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR FOR SALE.

A Large Dwelling House with Godown 114 x 54 feet, very centrally situated, entry on 1st July, 1864.

Also,

One double storied Godown, with Dwelling Rooms and servants offices, entry about the 1st October next. Apply to
C. THORNE,
Yuen-Fong-Hong.
tf 210 Shanghai August 28th, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A Back Lot in British Concession at Kiukiang.
Apply to
RICHD. R. TYERS.
tf 117 Shanghai, 4th May 1863.

Astor House Hotel.
FOR SALE.

THE Good-will, business, Stock-in-trade, Furniture, &c., as it now stands, of the above well known Hotel. This establishment is well fitted up, to carry on business in first class style; as it has been newly furnished, and a spacious Billiard Room opened and done up in the best English manner, with Tables and all Appurtenances, made by Thurston & Co., London.

The accommodation for visitors is large and commodious, with Stables, Out-houses, Coach-houses, &c., and ample ground for additional buildings, if required.

The business of the Hotel is good; and the only reason the proprietor wishes to dispose of it, is in consequence of ill health, which necessitates his departure from Shanghai.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf 153 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

CARDS Printed from Engraved Copper-Plates at the *North-China Herald* Printing Office.
Shanghai, 12th May, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed sole Agents in Shanghai for the

"BULLI" COAL MINING CO.
AND
"OSBORNE WALLSEND" COAL CO.,

of Sydney, N.S.W., are prepared to supply cargoes of Coals from those Mines, of from 500 to 1,200 tons each, on favourable terms.
FRAZAR & Co.
19oc 228 Shanghai, Sept., 19th, 1863.

EGLINTON HOUSE HOTEL, POINT DE GALLE.

PASSENGERS by the steamers of the P. & O. Company and the Messageries Imperiales calling at Point de Galle will find the EGLINTON HOUSE HOTEL a comfortable, and delightfully situated house, with a view of the sea and shipping; and within a few minutes walk of the jetty.
R. C. EPHRAUMS,
Proprietor.
19de 229 19 September, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Chairman of the Shanghai Dock Company has directed the Undersigned to give Notice that any vessel or hulk lying within sixty fathoms of the entrance to either Dock, on a line drawn straight outwards into the river, and fifty fathoms on each side of such line, up and down the River, will be liable to be made fast to by vessels entering the Docks, and will be responsible for any damage, or collision caused by her position.
HAWKINS & Co.
tf 186 Shanghai, 21st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been assured of the support of the Imperial and Consular Authorities, give notice that they do not hold the interests they represent responsible for any damage done by their steamers to vessels lying in the fair way, as defined by the Harbour Master, or within the berth at their buoys.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 209 Shanghai, August 28th, 1863.

AMMUNITION.
Eley's Ammunition
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES:

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killin Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartriges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westly Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's Deare's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.
26wks 162 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared, on receiving instructions, to Charter and load vessels at NEWCASTLE, N.S.W., with the Coals of any of the local mines, for any ports in CHINA.

Reimbursement is made by drawing at 30 or 60 days sight, at the current rate of Exchange ruling in Sydney, for bills on India, China, &c.
PROST KOHLER & Co.
21no 131 Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Feb. 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS,

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
10fe-64 24

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.
G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulate,
tf 116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BY a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th March, it was re-constituted as a "General" Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber is therefore now open to the admission of Merchants and Mercantile firms of all nationalities.
WALTER PEARSON,
Secretary.
tf 106 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.
W. & H. LAIRD,
Birkenhead and Liverpool.
7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863.

E. C. KIRBY & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store Keepers, and Bakers, &c.
NINGPO.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., having been established at this Port two years, and now receiving their Consignments of Goods direct, are enabled to supply the community and the shipping visiting Ningpo on such terms as will bear a favorable comparison with Shanghai and Hongkong, and trust to merit that share of patronage, so liberally bestowed on them hitherto.

They have on hand a good assortment of Ship Chandlery and Oilman's Stores, also Fancy goods of every description.

There is attached to the Store a Dispensary where prescriptions are carefully prepared and a large quantity of drugs always in stock.
tf 69 Ningpo, 12th March, 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.
H. HOWE WIGGINS, *Agent.*
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

ASTOR HOUSE,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest liquors

Billiard room and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.
H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,
GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公利 "*Kong Li*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ's premises.
tf 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS.
OFFICE AND GODOWN IN NANKIN ROAD, *near the Bund.*
tf 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

M'KENZIE & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.
Yem kun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.
tf 34 Shanghai, 23d January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-64 May 10th 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & Co.,
Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'AGUILAR STREET,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *October*, 1862, from observations taken by a self-registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

OCTOBER 1862.—Rainy 11.

	Max	Min		Max	Min
1	72	66	17	68	56
2	74	68	18	67	57
3	74	68	19	66	56
4	74	65	20	66	56
5	73	64	21	69	58
6	73	64	22	70	60
7	73	59	23	65	59
8	74	58	24	67	58
9	66	55	25	68	59
10	67	55	26	62	50
11	70	57	27	61	50
12	69	56	28	63	56
13	70	60	29	59	51
14	70	65	30	59	56
15	66	54	31	58	53
16	62	53			

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max* 74, *Min* 65; Rainy days 2.

To be continued monthly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank keeps open *Current Accounts* on which no Commission is charged and no interest paid

Local Bills discounted and advances made on approved securities.

Fixed Deposits received at rates of Interest varying according to the term of Deposit.

The Bank grants Drafts on *The City Bank* and on the Head Office in London, buys and sells bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong, and transacts all the customary business of Banking and Agency.

J. P. LYNILL,
Manager.
tf 94 Shanghai, April 14th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Shanghai that the Store of the late F. L. JUVET is again open to the public, who will find there a large assortment of American, English and Swiss Clocks and Watches, besides other well-selected articles of Jewellery, &c.

E. GROSCLAUDE,
Executor.
12oc 221 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich, the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first Ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, *Yew-hun.*
tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

U. S. A. CONSULAR COURT.

September 24th, 1863.

Before—G. F. SEWARD, ESQ., *U. S. Consul.*

C. D. NYE ESQ.
G. F. HEARD ESQ.
O. K. GORDON ESQ. } *Associates.*

U.S.A. *versus* PINDER & OTHERS.

The preliminary examination of the defendants in the present case was published in our issue of the 23rd inst. The defendant Pinder, on being to-day charged with high misdemeanour in committing sundry acts contrary to the treaty between the U.S.A. and China, denied the charges *in toto*.

The following is a copy of the Committal:—

U. S. A. *v.* PINDER.

Fred. W. Pinder is committed for trial for a high misdemeanor; for that on or about the 19th day of September, 1863, he did in company with divers other persons, against the peace and amity of the United States of America, and contrary to the Treaty between the said U.S. and Emperor of China and the decree of the Commissioner of the U. S. thereunto duly authorized, dated the 5th day of December 1854 A. D., deal in arms and was engaged in furnishing men, arms and provisions to subjects of the Emperor of China in a state of rebellion, and in aiding and abetting the rebellion aforesaid; and in committing divers other improper acts contrary to the form of the Treaty and decree aforesaid.

Commander SOLWAY, the first witness called for the plaint, authenticated the following evidence given by him on the 22nd inst.

"On Saturday evening about 10 P.M., I received information that a boat containing arms was going down the river, and very likely I should find General Burgevine on board. I sent away a boat in charge of Lieutenant Ridge to endeavour to find the boat, and as soon as possible got under weigh and steamed down the river. At daylight, being then about a mile and half above the middle ground, I observed the boat beating down the river. I went to Woosung and picked up my own boat and on coming up again, boarded the boat about ¼ mile below the middle ground. Finding arms in her and also an unusual amount of Europeans for a native boat, I took possession of her. Mr. Pinder then stated that he was the U. S. Marshal, and had himself captured the boat. I said I could not believe he was the U.S. Marshal, and if he had captured the boat, why was he going down to Woosung, instead of returning to Shanghai, he having a fair wind up the river? He then stated that he was going to Woosung for provisions. I found one Chinaman in the boat, who stated, as well as I could make out, that he had been obliged by a party of men to navigate that boat down to Woosung. I hand in a copy of his statement. After seizing the boat, I proceeded up the river, and in doing so came near a Ningpo boat with the American flag flying. Having reason, from the information already received, to believe that General Burgevine was on board of her, I desired her to proceed into a little deeper water on the opposite side of the river in order that I might send a boat on board. Instead of doing so, she immediately bore up before the wind and ran back, in shallow water, towards Shanghai. Whilst following her, from the description I have received of General Burgevine, I am sure I saw him on board. After chasing her for about 20 minutes, I got on shore. The boat continued on her way to Shanghai. After anchoring at Shanghai, a man named Oliver asked me if he might proceed on his voyage. I told him I had not stopped him, if his was the vessel I had chased, he ought to have allowed me to board him, instead of running into shallow water. He also said he was going to charge me Tls. 50 for demurrage. I told him he might do so, but would not get it; and the next time I had any suspicion of his doing anything illegal, I should fire across his bows to bring him to. He then stated he had guns and could fire too. I said if you fire into me, I shall treat you as a pirate.

"*To Court.*—I do not know who first appeared on deck of the captured boat. The Chinaman is in custody of the Taotai."

He added, in reply to MR. EAMES:—

I did not go on board the boat. Lieut. Ridge did so. The boat was about a mile nearer Woosung than Shanghae. There was a six knot breeze blowing up the river. The ebb made about 4. It was about half past 8 when we boarded the boat. The ebb runs about five hours. From about six till ½ past 8, the boat had made about two miles. I judged there were arms in her because two revolvers were taken out and handed to me, and I was told there were more. Pinder remonstrated with me, but I said I did not believe he was U. S. Marshal and if he had seized the vessel, where were his prisoners, he said, they had jumped overboard; I did not ask for his warrant, but believe Lt. Ridge did. The *Rose* answered our hail. I did not know where she was lying after she came back to Shanghai, till Oliver came on board. I do not think Pinder could have got to Woosung quicker than to Shanghai, as was proved by the *Rose* running back so fast.

To Mr. COOPER:—I instructed my officer to board the boat in virtue of my commission. I hold my commission from Mr. Lay and Captain Sherard Osborne. Mr. Lay is H. I. C. M. Commissioner of Customs, and Captain Osborne is Commander of H. I. C. M. navy. They are my authority. I have my commission on board my vessel. It professes to be given on behalf of the Emperor of China. I do not know about the *grand chop*. My uniform is not that of the British navy; it is that of the Emperor of China. The difference is the omission of a crown.

Mr. Macpherson, who attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Chinese authorities, here asked whether Mr. Cooper intended to dispute the authority of the officers. After a little discussion, the point was passed over, subject to such objection as the defendants might afterwards raise to it.

CAPT. SOLWAY continued:—I consider my commission gives me authority to serve the Emperor of China in the same way in which I would serve the Queen of England. I consider myself as a British Naval Officer, in the service of the Emperor of China. I do not decline to produce my commission, but have not it with me. We fly the flag of H. I. M. the Emperor of China.

Mr. Seward here remarked that the coming of the fleet was well known, and that he presumed if the American minister himself had had any objection to take to their action in China, he would have done so. On the contrary, he had transmitted him a description of the flags, officially.

CAPT. SOLWAY continued:—I received information that Burgevine might be on board the *Rose*. I am aware that a reward has been offered for Burgevine, but believe it has been withdrawn. I did not stop the boat in going down, because I wanted to pick up my own boat. The boat corresponded with the description I had received. I had also been informed that another boat would follow; and that if Burgevine were not in the first, he would probably be in the second, which would fly the American flag and have a white house on deck. I did not state this on my former examination, because I did not think it material, as I did not capture the boat. It may have been an omission on my part. It was about slack water when I first saw the boat. The wind was strong and had been so from daylight. The tide was running half ebb—not strong—at the time I boarded the boat. At the time I saw her first, it was slack water. The middle and last quarter of the ebb are strongest. I have no knowledge of the Chinese language. I made a Chinese servant interpret what the *loudah* said. The statement of the Chinaman was made before the Commissioner of Customs; but was not admitted as evidence last time. I saw Burgevine just after the Lieutenant had hailed the boat; but we had so little steam, I could not catch her. It was about two hours and a half later, before I got to Shanghai. I did not know where the *Rose* had gone; she sailed faster than I could steam. I did not tell Captain Oliver to stop. I told him to go into deep water. I did not think it necessary to examine the boat when he came on board to see whether there were stores on board. I was certain that if she had arms, she would have discharged them. The description I have received of Burgevine is as follows—sallow face, saffron eyes, black moustache, white hat. There were four Europeans on deck. The description given by Lieut. Ridge, was of the man he took for Burgevine. I presume I saw another man. I can't say whether more men put their heads up the hatch. I merely speak from the description I heard. I did not charge Pinder personally with being concerned. I saw two cases of arms on board the boat that evening, as she was lying at the jetty. The end of a case was broken open and I could see the rifles. One of my reasons for believing Pinder was in the rebel interest, is that, when Lieut. Ridge boarded him, he said his prisoners had jumped overboard. Pinder produced no authority to show that he was U.S. Marshal. I knew he had no right to make a seizure unless legally authorized. I had a right, as an officer of the Emperor of China, who has a right of search. Capt. Oliver gave no answer to the order to go into deep water. He had replied to previous questions. I do not think it possible that the order should not have been heard.

To MR. EAMES:—There were ten Europeans on board besides Pinder.

Captain MORIARTY was next called, and the following evidence, given by him on 22nd inst., read.—

"Yesterday afternoon, I was told that there was a lorcha moored within half a cable's length of my ship, with arms on board. I communicated with Mr. Hart, Commissioner of Customs, and he sent two officers to search the boat. I went on board the *Ballarat*, and brought a corporal of marines and one private. My boat lay alongside the lorcha. I went on board, and took from the hands of Mr. Canham, tide-waiter, a charter-party signed by men called Pinder and Butler. Knowing those persons to be prisoners on board the *Amoy*, on charge of conveying arms to the rebels, and the tenour of the writing being extremely suspicious, I sent my two marines on board, and afterwards four blue-jackets, to assist in towing her to the Custom House wharf for search. I ascertained that she had cleared out from this port on Saturday, in ballast, for Ningpo. She had a quantity of cargo on board, and I saw at once that they were stores for the supply of troops. According to arrangement with Mr. Hart, I afterwards withdrew my men and left her in the hands of the Customs. Before I did so, a man came on board who said he was master of the vessel. I recognised him as the same man who had come on board the *Amoy* on the previous day and demanded why his vessel was turned back to Shanghai. The mate said he had been on shore and knew nothing of what had taken place during the night. The cargo was in confusion, having evidently been unstowed since it was first put on board. A Chinese boy on board said, the vessel left Shanghai on Monday morning, afterwards they had taken on board 7 Europeans. I saw the Vice-Consul yesterday; he gave me full power to use force in arresting any American citizen whom I had reasonable ground to suspect of carrying arms to the rebels. I then returned to the *Ballarat* and sent a corporal and two marines to the lorcha, with instructions to detain the master and mate prisoners. I reported the case to the U.S. Consul by letter. At Noon, finding neither master or mate had returned, I withdrew my men, and left the lorcha in charge of the Customs. The document which has just been read is a true copy of the one which I saw on board, signed by Butler, Pinder and Oliver.

(Copy of Charter party.)

We the undersigned agree to charter the boat *Rose* for one Voyage to Ningpo from this port of Shanghai, for the sum of two hundred and fifty taels, Shanghai Sycee, paid this day in hand to Captain F. Oliver, part owner &c.

Also that, if said boat should be seized or lost during said trip, we should further agree to pay the sum of Tls. 2000, finding due care is taken of her safety by the above named Captain Oliver.

(Sgd.) J. W. BUTLER.
F. W. PINDER.
F. OLIVER.

Shanghai, 19th September, 1863.

"*To Court.*—There were sufficient provisions on board to provision twelve men for two months. The provisions were not of the nature usually put on board sailing vessels."

In reply to Mr. EAMES, he added:—

I examined the provisions on board the *Rose* sufficiently to be satisfied as to what they were. They were extremely badly stowed. I went on board her on Monday. She had been chased on Sunday; she was lying off the French bund. She carried one six pounder and the ordinary small arms of a vessel. The charter-party produced is the one found on board. I took it from Mr. Canham. I detained the vessel on suspicion of having arms, and because it cleared in ballast. Only the Mate and a Chinese boy were on board when I boarded her.

To MR. COOPER:—I considered it my duty to communicate to the Commissioner of Customs. I am connected with Mr. Hart as a servant of the Emperor of China. I asked him to send an officer to take charge of the *Rose*, because I considered it my duty to act with the Customs. I gave over the provisions to the Customs because, as there were no arms, I considered myself at liberty to withdraw. I withdrew because I left her in the hands of the Customs. I considered it an act of courtesy to ask permission before searching a vessel carrying the flag of a great nation. I consider myself entitled to authorise any one to seize Burgevine. I should have considered myself justified in seizing the vessel on account of the provisions. They were not private stores; it would have taken a man-of-war's crew to eat them. If the Captain had permission to ship them, of course he could sell them again. I have no reason to surmise that the *Rose* was going to the rebels, beyond knowing that Captain Solway chased her; and that her charter-party was a suspicious one, and bore Pinder and Butler's names. Captain Solway did right in preventing her to go to sea. Although I consider myself legally authorized to arrest Burgevine, under any circumstances, I consulted the American consul as an act of courtesy; but do not consider it necessary. I should not think the Mate of the *Rose* would have allowed the cases of provisions to be in such confusion if he were going to Ningpo. I thought the charter-party suspicious, on account of the word seizure. I am aware that Ningpo is a neighborhood in which boats are liable to capture. I should not think the term could apply to seizure by pirates, or on account of her having so many stores. I think the Charter Party was drawn up to meet the special contingency of her being captured in going to the rebels. I think the whole Charter Party suspicious, and not at all such a one as might have been expected. The mate said the crew had deserted, after the ship had come back.

To MR. EAMES:—I do not think the vessel was fit to go to sea with her stores in such confusion. She had a strong list to port.

Mr. CANHAM, a tide-waiter at the Customs:—I know the charter party produced. I found it in the Captain's trunk, in the cabin of the *Rose*. I read the paper and afterwards gave it to Capt. Moriarty. The substance of this document and signature are the same. I have no doubt it is the same paper that I found. I superintended the landing of the greater part of the cargo. It consisted of provisions. I should think there were about 25 tons of cargo—measurement. Capt. Oliver was not on board, but I saw the mate.

To MR. COOPER.—There is a trade in stores between this and Ningpo. I do not know whether the Charter Party is in the usual form or not.

MR. VOGLER, officer in charge of the Customs godowns:—I hand in a list of the stores found on board the *Rose*, which I made out myself. Among other items, are several cases of Cigars 4 cases Champagne, 16 cases of assorted Liquors, 28 pairs of Boots, 40 pairs Blankets *&c.*

To MR. COOPER.—There were Anglo-Chinese and Franco-Chinese troops up the Ningpo river. If the things were to be retailed, I do not think the quantity suspicious.

An attempt was made to examine the Chinese *loudah*, but failed, and the Court adjourned at noon.

LIEUTENANT RIDGE.—Authenticated the following evidence given by him on the 22nd inst.

"SAMUEL RIDGE, lieutenant of the *Amoy*, said:—By Captain Solway's direction, I proceeded with a boat's crew to capture an armed vessel, on board of which General Burgevine was said to be. Not finding it, I went on board a steamer going to Ningpo, hearing that she was to be captured by the rebels. I went as far as Woosung, where Captain Solway picked me up. We saw the boat we were in search of while steaming back to Shanghai; boarded and brought her to the gun-boat. The men were all below, with the exception of Pinder and another man. Pinder had a loaded revolver in his breast-pocket."

"To COURT:—I observed nothing particular about the boat, save that her mast was sprung. No resistance was offered. The other vessel was more like a private vessel, fitted out with a house. I hailed the second boat by Capt. Solway's direction. I told him to go into deep water, and I would board him; instead of doing so, he stood into shoal water. I saw the party on board the second boat; his appearance was that of a stout man with a full face, without whiskers or moustache. He was looking up the hatch. Two other foreigners were on deck besides the Captain. I had merely heard a description of Burgevine given, which corresponded with the appearance of the man I saw."

He added, in reply to Mr. EAMES:—

I cannot say that the man whom I saw looking up through hatch was the same who was seen by Capt. Solway on going aboard. I met Pinder, who stated he was U.S.A. Marshal. I saw a case of rifles, 2 revolvers and 2 cutlasses on board. The tide was at mid-ebb or latter part; wind blowing up river—moderate breeze. This is the first time I have been in this river. Pinder said he had no papers. There were eleven or twelve Europeans on board. Pinder said he had captured no prisoners; they had all jumped overboard. The *Rose* was a considerable distance from the first boat. The boat first boarded agreed with the description we had received of a boat about to take arms to the rebels. I decline to tell who gave the information. We were told that Burgevine, Buckly and others would be on board.

Mr Eames insisting on pressing the question as to who was the informant, Mr. Macpherson stated that the information came indirectly to the officers of the *Amoy*, and that if Lt. Ridge divulged the name of the informant, the word of those who first received the information would be violated.

Lieut. RIDGE, continued:—I had heard a description of Burgevine, and thought the man I saw was he. I have since seen his picture which was not like. There were four Europeans. I could not recognize the arms on the *Rose* nor the revolver. The rifle case, I suppose, contained 18 to 25. I did not notice the boat on my way down. The boat was seized off the middle ground.

To Mr. COOPER.—It was from a description given me by an Englishman that I thought I saw Burgevine. I decline to say who gave me the description of the boat. It was pointed out to me by my informant. Pinder said the second boat was going to Ningpo. The second boat had not been described to me. I supposed that it might have something to do with the first boat. The number of Europeans on board led us to think that Burgevine might be on board. The two revolvers were passed up from below. Pinder had a pistol in his pocket. I suppose if Pinder had gone as U.S. Marshall, he would have had something to show. I had received my orders from my Captain; and I had my uniform. My uniform is that of H. I. C. M. Navy. I did not hear that the prisoners were left at Woosung. I did not inspect the boat. I took a cursory glance and saw a remarkable quantity of bedding below, and a case of rifles. The whole floor was covered with bedding. I merely took a casual glance. The bedding consisted of rugs, blankets, etc. I cannot give any idea of the number of beds.

MR. HART, Commissioner of Customs, said:—

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The boy from on board the lorcha has disappeared. I saw him on Monday last. I do not know where he lives. I endeavored to find him. He said he was the servant of a Canton woman who lived on board.

To Court.—He was not put in custody of the Toutai, Captain Moriarty took him back to the boat. I know nothing personally. I went on board the first boat after she was brought back. I saw one box of arms. I heard from various sources that Burgevine was in town. No permit was given to the second boat. She cleared in ballast. (Certificates handed in.)

To Mr. COOPER:—I ordered Mr. Canham to go on board the boat indicated by Captain Moriarty as anchored close to the *Ballarat*. Mr. Canham reported her hold full of cargo. As she had cleared in ballast, I ordered her to be brought to the Customs jetty. I dont know whether Captain Moriarty did n't think himself authorised to search the boat himself. No arms were on board, and therefore the men put by Captain Moriarty were withdrawn. As far as I know, the tide surveyor stayed on board until the boat was brought to the jetty.

To Mr. EAMES:—I think an officer of the Anglo-Chinese fleet is authorised to seize for breach of neutrality.

To Mr. COOPER:—Captain Osborn holds a commission from the Chinese Foreign office, under prince Kung, as Commander-in-Chief of the steam fleet.

F. OLIVER:—The following evidence given by him on the 22nd inst., was read.

"To COURT:—My boat's name is the *Rose*. I cleared in ballast on Saturday afternoon, for Ningpo. I had a passenger to Woosung, Captain Mooney. He came back with me. I came back because I was ordered back. I was going down the river, when a steamer hailed me and asked me where I was going, I said to Ningpo. He asked how many men I had. I said eight, besides the mate, I bought the provisions I had on board for my own use; I might have sold a case of bread or so to a man at Ningpo, as I have done before. I generally carry an equal value of provisions; I don't remember how much they cost; perhaps 300 or 400 taels. I paid for them myself. I bought some at Auction, some at Chinese stores, I bought some at Davis, Hutchins', and I think some at Fogg's; the rest from Chinese stores. I bought them before the vessel was chartered. I was here about eight weeks ago, and told you I had been robbed and lost everything, I have done nothing since. I have sold half the boat to Mr———. I left the crew on board yesterday morning, when I went in the afternoon. they had gone. Only a boy was left, I saw the mate last evening, I know nothing of another foreigner having been on board my lorcha. The stores were not stowed. I arrived on the 18th July from Chinkiang, and since then have been in dock and lying off the French settlement. I don't remember what time I left Kiukiang; I thing I was about 20 days on the passage. The gunboat people told me to to put my head about and go back to Shanghai. I did so; and lay for about three hours, when, as nobody came, I went to the *Amoy*; but could get no information from the Captain. I did not, at that time know that Mr. Pinder was on board her. My vessel is chartered to Mr. Pinder. Mr. Butler is witness to the agreement. It was signed at the latter's house. I dont know whether the Charter party just read is the usual form. I employed people to draw it up. I did not stipulate that the clause about seizure should be inserted. Nothing was told me as to what the nature of the cargo was to be. I left the French settlement Saturday evening, but got foul of a ship and was lying opposite the American settlement during that night. I got underweigh about 6 a.m. next morning."

He then added, in reply to Mr. Eames:—I never had any arms on board my boat, beyond the armament of the boat.

I was in command of the *Rose* on the 19th and 20th inst. From Tls. 300 to Tls. 500 worth of provisions were on board. I supplied the money myself. I was robbed some time ago. I sold half the boat for $1,000. I intended the things for my own use. I intended to go to Ningpo, and return as soon as I got cargo. The whole trip to be about two weeks. Only myself and any occasional friend were to be supplied out of these stores. (Charter-party shewn to witness.) The vessel was chartered to Mr. Pinder. Butler did not sign the paper I saw first. I don't know who made out the Charter-party. I understood Pinder to be the sole charterer. I have been 7 or 8 months in charge of the lorcha. I have never been to Ningpo. It costs about 6 Taels a day for the provision of the boat; my boat is 52 tons. I would not charter her under Tls. 500, no one but I and the mate had any interest in the provisions. The agreement was signed in Butler's house on the 19th inst. Butler was only a witness. No European was on board but the mate and a passenger to Woosung. The latter was Mooney a pilot. I understood the hail from the *Amoy* to be to sail to Shanghai. I have seen Burgevine, but don't know him. Fifty three blankets were on board. They were a sort of speculation. Mr. Pinder found no portion of the money. The freight is paid in advance. I don't know the ordinary freight of small boats to Ningpo. I was offered 25 cents a picul for oil, but would not take it. It was not I who put in the clause relative to seizure. I did not care about a paper at all. The witness was here examined as to the stores, and his statement compared with the list of articles found on board. It was evident that he did not know what he had.

To Mr. COOPER.—I had no intention of sending supplies to the Franco-Chinese contingent. I was told there was no necessity for passing stores through the Custom House. I did not think there was anything illegal intended by my charterers. I was called a pirate, and determined to see why the English Officers called me so. I was arrested and given up to the Customs, and my boat given up. I heard that a warrant was out against me, and came to the U. S. Consulate and gave myself up. I have nothing to do with the Rebels. I never had, and had no intention of selling stores to them.

GEO. S. PORTER:—I was ordered by the U. S. A. Consul to take a search warrant and seek for arms and ammunition in Pinder's house, or to find anything connected with this charge. I was accompanied by a file of marines, and an officer of the *Amoy*. We searched the house and found three rifles. Pinder left the Consulate at 4 o'clock on the 19th, and appointed to meet me at 9 A.M. on Sunday morning to transact some business. He did not come. He said nothing to me about going to Quinsan. He was on no duty for Sunday. During my experience the Marshal never made a seizure for breach of neutrality without a warrant. I issued no warrant, nor did I hear of one. On the 17th or 18th Pinder told me that he had asked Mr. Seward for a week's leave, but had been refused. I had no reason to suspect him of Rebel proclivities. The muskets found are not the same as those used in the American gaol. The guns found in the house were not concealed. I heard nothing said relative to Pinder being mistaken for Buckley. The duty of the American Marshal is to apprehend any one who has commited offences. Iis his duty to carry a pistol.

To Mr. COOPER.—I heard several reports to the effect that Burgevine was in Shanghai.

VOGLER here stated that the arms found in Pinder's house were totally unlike those found in the boat.

JOHN CONNER sworn, examined by Mr. Eames.—I do not keep a house for Mr. Butler. I rent a house from him. I have no other connection with him. I see him every day, saw him on 19th at 5 p.m. at his own house. Was told he was in until 9 o'clock. Butler has a good character. He comes to my house frequently. Heard he had been at Quinsan.

To the Consul.—Butler has been at least three weeks in Shanghai. I never warned Butler against having dealings with Burgevine or the rebels. No men disappeared suddenly from my house, except one about six weeks ago. I never knew of any one going to Burgevine. I keep a Sailors' boarding house. It is called "The Express House." I ship men for American ships. I am not aware of any sailors leaving my house who have not been shipped again, with the exception of the one man I mentioned. I go security for men who go on board ship. I did not see Pinder on Saturday.

SCANNELL—I was connected in business with Butler. He has not acted with me since the 2nd inst. I don't know where he has been. On the 2nd he said he was going to Quinsan. I did not see him again till I saw him in irons. He said he was going up the river for two or three days. I don't know of any business relation between Pinder and Butler. I heard on Saturday that he was in town. I have been about five months in the Consulate.

To Mr. COOPER.—Pinder has often taken part in bringing up men suspected of conveying arms to the Rebels. I have no reason to think Butler had anything to do with the rebels. I never saw the three muskets in Pinder's house.

The deposition of the Chinamen found on board was read by Mr Carpenter. It is as follows:—

"The Witness Chang-ah-Wha testifies that when walking over the Hong-que bridge going toward the West he was met by three foreigners who beat him on the head and on one of his feet, and on other parts of his body. They then forced him on board of a boat with one mast. After he was put on board foreigners using a Ningpo Sampan came and went, the boat being at anchor. more than a hundred feet from shore. He was taken on board at about 9 p.m., and up anchor and started down the river at about 2½ o'clock a.m. Two of the foreigners kept guard over him. The others he thinks slept. They continued on their course quietly till taken by the steamer, no other foreigners coming on board, and none leaving the boat.

When arrived at Shanghai near midday, he was sent to the steamer, where he remained till next day when he was sent to the Tautai."

There was one amongst the foreigners who seized us, who could speak Chinese. I recognize the man now brought into Court (Butler) as the one.

Lieut. RIDGE identified this man as the Chinaman who was on board the boat.

— SMITH sworn, examined by Mr. Eames. I saw the boats seized. I am not confident that either of the boats seized was owned by Butler. Butler told me some months since that he owned a Wusung Boat.

E. S. BENSON sworn, and examined by Mr. Eames. I know General Burgevine. Witness declining to answer the question of the Consul as to whether Burgevine was in Shanghai, was fined $50 for contempt of court. Mr. Eames not pressing the question, the fine was withdrawn. I have reason to believe that Burgevine was in Shanghai.

J. MOONEY sworn and examined by Mr. Eames:—I was a passenger to Wusung on board the boat. I wanted to go down to the barque *Maryland*. I asked the Captain of the *Rose* for a passage. I didn't know where she was going. I was on deck when she was hailed. The hail was, What was she and where bound. The Captain said "The *Rose* for Ningpo." The officer ordered her to go to Shanghai. The *Amoy* was running towards the boat all the time. I saw the officer through a glass. I don't know of any other passenger besides myself. I went aboard between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. I came back to Shanghai with the boat. I was on deck all the time. I only saw the Captain and myself on board. I haven't seen Burgevine lately. I once knew him well.

To Mr COOPER: I saw nothing strange on board in the way of cargo or stores. I was the first to leave the boat. There was no intention to get the steamer ashore

It was here pointed out to the witness that his testimony was quite inconsistent with that of the Captain of the boat.

The man of war was in a state of confusion. They seemed to be in a perfect broil aboard.

To the COURT. I was on board from 7 or 8 o'clock till 10. I didn't know the flag flying from the *Amoy*. There was no previous arrangement between the Captain and myself. He made no objection to take me on board.

To Mr. COOPER. It is a common thing for pilots to get free passages.

The prisoner was then allowed bail subject to the Consul's acceptance of his security, for $5,000. He could not find security and was consequently re-committed.

25th September.

The Court having re-assembled, the first witness called was—

FREDERICK LLOYD, boatswain of the *Amoy*, was on board at the time the *Rose* was hailed on Friday last. There were three Europeans on board. Two were on deck, the third looked up the hatch and dived down again quickly. I have not seen them since. We were not half a cable's length from the *Rose* at that time.

To Mr. COOPER:—I have my own duties to attend to besides looking after other vessels, but on this occasion it was my duty to look after the *Rose*, because I had been told to be ready to board. She was going down the river, inshore. She was on the starboard tack. Two of the Europeans were smoking on deck; one of these was dressed in white, with red whiskers. The other had no whiskers, but a black moustache. Captain Oliver was on the forepart of the vessel at the time. I had not heard that Burgevine was thought to be on board this vessel. I had orders to stand by to make fast if necessary. I was standing amidships; did not see the gentleman with the red whiskers wave to the steamer to keep off. I am not sure about the boat's tack; she may have been on the port tack; but I saw three Europeans.

JAMES LACHLIN, seaman of the *Amoy*:—I was on board the *Amoy* last Sunday. I noticed four Europeans on board the boat *Rose*; three on deck and one below. They were white men.

WILLIAM STAPLETON, seaman of the *Amoy*:—There were four Europeans on board the *Rose*—three on deck, and one put his head up and dived down again. We were not half a cable's length from her.

To Mr. COOPER:—The one who put his head up and dived down, was in the after part of the boat. The Captain was aft, answering the commanding officer, and the one who put his head up was aft. There were two Europeans forward smoking; both of these stopped there. There may have been more, but there were no more on deck. Had there been more, I could have seen them.

To Mr. EAMES:—I did not notice more than one house on deck; it stood a amidships. The men were to the fore of that house.

CHANG LY-SOON:—I know Burgevine; have not seen him for more than four months. I do not know whether he has been in town. I don't know about believing he was in town; it has been reported so. I have held no communication with him; he has not written to me, nor I to him.

To Mr. COOPER:—Before Burgevine was deposed, I acted as his private secretary. I wanted to get my children from Foochow; and he ordered the *Antelope* to call there for them on her way to Hongkong. I have had no other relation with Burgevine.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. COOPER took several legal objections; argued that dealing in arms with the rebels was not an offence on the part of an American citizen; and that even if it were, no evidence had been produced to connect the two boats. Mr Eames quoted several Sections of Act of Congress bearing on the legal points raised by Mr. Cooper, and said that arms had been found on board the small boat, and there was ground for presumption that they were intended to be transhipped on board the large one. Mr. Cooper said Mr. Eames had been arguing as though the charge were possession of contraband arms; but the argument did not apply, as that was not part of the charge. Mr. Eames contended that trading in arms with the rebels was a contravention of the treaty, and any such contravention of it was a misdemeanour. It was owing to Pinder's standing, that he had not been indicted for the capital offence of being accessory to the rebellion.

In the course of an able speech for the defence, Mr. Cooper pointed out several contradictions in the evidence of the witnesses who had been brought forward for the prosecution, in what he considered very important points. Unless some connection could be shown between the lorcha and the small boat, the case fell to the ground; and therefore every attempt had been made to prove that such existed. Captain Solway had said that the lorcha which he met after he had boarded the small boat, tallied with the description he had received; but in this he was contradicted by Lt. Ridge, who said the small boat was the one they were looking for, and that the lorcha was boarded by chance. This was an important discrepancy, and the inference might fairly be drawn that the only information received was regarding some boat containing arms. Was it likely that a man in Pinder's position would run so serious a risk, and commit his secret to 14 men, for the sake of so paltry a profit as that arising from the sale of the one case of rifles found on board; or was it probable that he would allow his name to appear on a charter-party specially worded to guard the owner of the vessel in the case of her seizure in the course of trading with the rebels? Again, assuming that Pinder had the object of arresting Burgevine in view, would he be likely to disclose his motive in going back to Woosung to the officers of the *Amoy*? The men on board the boat had been seen running towards Woosung and he was going there to endeavour to collect more information. Mr. Cooper here reviewed the evidence by the officers of the *Amoy* and *Ballarat* at some length, and contended that it was entirely a suppositious case against Pinder, got up to screen themselves from any action he might take against them. The whole case was one for the Custom House, and when the officers of the fleet found they had got into a difficulty by interfering, they came with a long story about Burgevine being on board the lorcha, and a connection between the two boats. Besides, the provisions on board the lorcha had nothing to do with Pinder. The charter-party ought not to be considered as bearing on the case. After reviewing the remainder of the evidence at considerable length, Mr. Cooper continued—the case was a very serious one, not only so far as Pinder was concerned, but others, as seven or eight men, who had been engaged by him to go down the river, were implicated. If Pinder were convicted, it was evident that their case would be seriously damaged. But he (Mr. Cooper) would beg the Court not to convict him without distinct evidence of his guilt; and there was not a particle of evidence which could be called evidence, to prove it. The prosecution had not dared to call the informant; had they done so, not a doubt existed that their whole case could have been destroyed. He (Mr. Cooper) defied any man to read through the evidence and say that a single thing had been proved to shew that Pinder was connected with the arms. Supposing he were interested in the arms, why should he go to Woosung? Why should he not have put the arms on board the lorcha at Shanghai? But Pinder had captured the boat, and was going to Woosung to get more accurate information as to the whereabouts of the men whom Burgevine's servant had confessed had jumped overboard. He (Mr. Cooper) left the case in the hands of the Court. They would remember the oath they had taken—to give judgment fairly and impartially; that was, impartially according to evidence; and if they did so in the present instance, they would write—"Suspected but not proved." He would ask them to look at the case of the *Alexandra* which had recently come before an English jury; no one entertained a shadow of doubt that she was intended for the Southern States; but that such was the fact had failed to be proved. The only ground for convicting in the present instance, would be a wish to pander to the Chinese Government. He would only ask them to give judgment according to the evidence before them; and if they did so, he repeated they would write—"Suspected not proved." It was really a hard case against Pinder, and he hoped they would not stretch the letter of the law in the least. If they were inclined to convict for the purpose of pleasing the Chinese government, he felt that all he could say was useless; but he hoped they would prove that they were not willing to do injustice to any one.

The Court was adjourned at noon, and re-assembled at 1.30 P.M.

WILLIAM RANGLIN, sworn, was cautioned by the Court to say nothing which would criminate himself.

To Mr. COOPER:—I confirm the statement I made before Mr. Markham. I pleaded guilty to going to join a Rebel, meaning General Burgevine, my master, but not to joining the Rebels.

To Mr. EAMES:—I went on board between 10 and 11 P.M. I have n't seen "Harry" since the boat was captured. I knew the prisoner by sight, but not personally. I was bound for Soo-chow when I was caught. I thought the boat was going to Soo-chow. There were six of us altogether. There are three besides myself in gaol. The other two, of whom "Harry" was one, jumped overboard. I don't know "Harry's" surname. I did n't know what my companions were going to do. I don't know in what direction Soo-chow is, although I have been there. I was not acquainted with any of the crew. When Pinder came aboard I was asleep. I jumped up, and saw Pinder forward, and another man aft. They told us we were prisoners. They shewed us no warrant. I don't know how long it was after we started, before we were captured. I left Soo-chow about a week ago, I wanted to run away. I came down in a China boat, but don't know its name. I expected to find Burgevine at Soochow when I got back. Burgevine has not written to me, neither have I seen him nor heard in any way from him since I left, I was not aware of the arms being on board. I was in the deck house, but the boat had also a lower deck. I did not hear whether we were going direct to Soo-chow, or whether it would be necessary to take another boat.

To Mr. COOPER:—The reason I tried to get away was because the Police were after me on account of my being Burgevine's servant.

To the COURT:—I went up from Shanghai with Burgevine. Burgevine has never been in Shanghai since. He left Soochow about six weeks ago for Nanking. He was away for about a fortnight. When I left Soochow he had been back for about four or five days.

Mr. EAMES then addressed the Court for the prosecution. He enlarged on the unpleasantness of his position in bringing home to the prisoner the crime of which he stood charged. During the trial his aim had been to act as leniently towards the prisoner as his duty would permit. The Counsel for the defence had cast imputations on the officers who had appeared as witnesses—charges which were totally unsustained. These officers were engaged in carrying out the views of the Government to which they belong. They were liable to make mistakes, but not wilfully to misrepresent the facts of the case. But how was it possible that these officers could make a mistake so gross as to imagine they saw four men more on board the boat than Mooney acknowledged to, and three more than Oliver would acknowledge? When such discrepancies were manifest in statements relative to facts which must have been in the knowledge of all, there is a very reasonable presumption that something is concealed, some illegality hidden beneath the vail of falsehood. Then again, all the circumstances relative to the *Rose's* charter are, to say the least, mysterious. It was admitted to have been signed by Pinder, yet Butler is represented by one statement as merely a witness to the execution of the document, while from the document itself he would appear to have been a principal. This Charter Party was drawn up very shortly before the departure of the *Rose*, and the charterers must therefore have known what state she was in. The wording of the document was in itself suspicious, yet the Counsel for the prisoner, while he

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treated it as an ordinary agreement, stated that had Pinder intended to do anything illegal he would never have signed it. If the document was an ordinary one how could it give rise to any suspicion as to the prisoner's intentions? Then again the provisions had not been accounted for. Oliver told a story which it was impossible to believe; how that he bought some at Fogg's, some at Davis's, some at China stores: but the evidence clearly shewed that he did not know what it was he had on board. Now, where could the small boat have been going? From the evidence given as to the direction in which she was sailing it must have been intended to transfer her cargo to some vessel. The evidence as to Burgevine having been on board was contradictory in the extreme. In fact it was impossible to determine anything solely from the evidence, as in almost all points the witnesses contradicted one another. He would impress on the Court the fact that if munitions of war were sold to the Rebels and paid for, there would be no proof of the guilt of the seller. The only thing which the prosecution had to prove was that a certain amount of contraband of war was in possession of the prisoner, and then the *onus* of shewing how those goods came into the prisoner's possession, and for what purpose they were designed, would fall on the defence. This was strictly in accordance with the spirit of English law. Although malice is the essence of murder, yet the fact of killing being once brought home to the prisoner, malice is pre-supposed, and it rests with him to shew the provocation he received. But here two points were met. In the first place it was urged that there was but one case of arms on board. The evidence of Mr. Vogler, as embodied in the list of articles found in the boat, was sufficient to shew that there were one hundred and ten stands of arms on board. Besides men are quite as valuable to the Rebels as arms, and it was proved on testimony which seemed quite unquestionable that a large number of men were in the boat. On the other hand, it was said that Pinders's design was to arrest Burgevine. But were such his object surely he would have obtained a warrant. There would have been no delay. A warrant could have been made out in an instant. Pinder must have known that he was not about to arrest a runaway seaman, but a man guilty of a high political crime. But even supposing for an instant that Pinder did really contemplate arresting Burgevine, how absurd it is to imagine that but three pistols should have been in a state of readiness for a struggle. Were Burgevine in danger of arrest, he would be resolutely defended, and this Pinder would have provided against.

Had Pinder made this seizure of arms, he would have been guilty of a highly illegal act, but would not be liable under this proceeding. But there is not a shadow of evidence to shew that he had reason to think either Burgevine or any contraband of war was on board. There is no way of shewing how he came into possession of so large a quantity of arms, and aboard a boat which the prisoner's only witness states openly was going to Soochow. He had no warrant, and it is impossible to credit Rangnall's unsupported testimony, to the effect that Pinder went on board in his official capacity. As to the prisoners there is a striking want of unanimity between the statements made by Pinder and by Rangnall. The former asserted that he took no prisoners, all the men on board having leaped over the side. The latter as confidently asserts that the whole crew were declared prisoners by Pinder, and that of these two escaped, while he and the remaining three were captured.

If the testimony of the Chinaman Chang-a-Wha were added to these considerations, it would render the guilt of the Prisoner beyond question. As the Counsel for the defence objected to the Chinaman's deposition being taken as evidence, he would submit the question of the credibility of that deposition to the court.

The court was then cleared.

JUDGMENT.

THAT there has not been sufficient evidence offered to the Court to convict the prisoner of any of the charges brought against him.

(Signed) GEO. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul

We assent to the above
C. D. NYE,
GEO. F. HEARD, } *Associates.*
O. K. GORDON,

U. S. A. Consulate,
Shanghai, 25th Sept. 1863.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept 17	Merrie England	B. ship	1045	Lowry	Sydney		Coals	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 17	Minerva	B. bark	400	Bianch	Swatow		General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 18	Eliz Dawson	B. bark	819	Leach	Sunderland	Apr 25	Coals	Newbery, Elliot and Co
.. 18	Caravan	B. bark	330	Turner	do	.. 23	do	Mawbery Elliott
.. 18	Spirit of Trade	B. bark	503	Sampson	Cardiff	May 1	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Express	B str	290	Castilla	Hankow			Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 18	Staunch [H M	g.-boat						
.. 19	Waratah	B. str.	256	Harris	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 19	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	do			Moses and Co
.. 19	Queen Hortense	B. bark	268	Cochrane	Yokohama	Aug 26	General	Oxford and Co
.. 19	Mary Capen	A. brig	200	Abbott	Kanagawa	Sept 11	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Phillipp I.	Ha. sh	515	Kooh	Hongkong	.. 2	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Maria Wilhelmine	Ha. bk	218	Niemann	Amoy	.. 6	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Frederick VII.	Da. bk	411	Plover	Hongkong	.. 3	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 20	Kingsan	A. ship	450	Wills	do	.. 12	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Nestor	A. bark	498	Clantmann	do	.. 3	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Fire Cracker	A. str	651	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 17		Lindsay and Co
.. 21	St. Theodosius	Rus str	312	Steuroos	Nagasaki	.. 16		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Swatow	B. str.	145	Hood	Tientsin	.. 17		E. A. Reynolds
.. 21	Chanticleer	B. str.	380	Wood	Hongkong	.. 16		Gilman and Co
.. 21	Island Queen	B. str.	129	Sutherland	Tientsin	.. 16		F. R. Gamwell
.. 21	Footung	B. str.	83	Laity	Ningpo			Byrne and Co
.. 21	Mandarin	B. str	90	Bissen	do			J. H. Wignall
.. 21	Antelope	B. str.	238		do			P. Conklin
.. 21	Pluto	Chi. str			do			P. Conklin
.. 21	Willamette	Chi. str		Frand	do			P. Conklin
.. 21	Light of the Age	B. bark		Alexander	Sunderland			
.. 21	Algonquin	A. bark	649	Emery	Yokohama			Frazar and Co
.. 21	Fruiterer	A. bark	321	Dawes				Frazar and Co
.. 21	Melita	A. schr	134	Martin				Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Ida	A. schr	287	Smith				Russell and Co
.. 22	Waratah	B. str.	256	Harris	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 22	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Buncombe	do			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 22	Che-kiang	A. str.		Armstrong	Hankow	Sept 19		Russell and Co
.. 22	Eranee	B. ship	646		Hongkong	.. 3	General	H. B. Cama and Co
.. 22	Concordia							
.. 23	G. C. Love	B. schr	142	Fox	Yokohama	.. 14	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 23	Charlotte	Bre. sch	283	Steengrafe	Hongkong	.. 3	do	Dent and Co
.. 23	John T. Wright	A. str.	369	Nell	Hankow	.. 20		Allen and Co
.. 23	Huquong	A. str.	1339	Roberts	do	.. 21		Russell and Co
.. 23	Nora Creina	B. str.	93	Wilson	Ningpo			Fletcher and Co
.. 23	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	do			Moses and Co
.. 24	Huntress	A. bark	383	Wheldon	Yokohama	.. 14	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 24	Japonica	B. schr	211	Darke	Nagasaki	.. 13	General	Dow and Co
.. 24	Ceres	A. bark	398	Spence	Fuchau	.. 10	do	Wheelock and Co
.. 24	Hesmine	Da. bk	264	Berg	Newchwang	.. 19	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Ta-kiang	A. str.	609	Sanford	Kanagawa	.. 19		Olyphant and Co
.. 24	Footung	B. str.	83	Laity	Fuchau			Byrne and Co
.. 24	Shandon	B. str.	114	Wighton	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 24	Mahe	B. ship	540	Mirrielees				Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 24	Mandarin	B. str.	90	Bissen	do			J. H. Wignall

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept 18	Batavia	Ha. bk	376	Grell	Swatow	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 18	Shan-se	A. str.	1006	Perkins	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 18	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Buncombe	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 18	Rona	B. str.	478	Hutchinson	Hankow	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 18	Maria	B. str.		Jenkes	N'po & F'chau	Sundries	E. Eaton and Co
.. 18	Georg Andreas	Da. bg	150	Ahrenholdt	Chefoo	Bags	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 18	Kiem-thay-hien	Ne. bk	285	Rayneart	do	Re-expts.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 18	Reiver	B. str.	777	Bolton	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
.. 19	Eliza Mary	B. schr	120	Dunn	Guam	Ballast	Byrne and Co
.. 19	Lüchow	Ham. bg	188	Ulrich	Swatow	do	Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. 19	Poyang	A. str.	827	Bryant	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Olyphant and Co
.. 19	Granada	B. str.	381	Laing	Yokohama	do	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 19	Una	B. brig	224	Putt	Hongkong	Cotton	Johnson and Co
.. 19	Fei-ma •	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 21	Pembroke	A. str.	241	Cooper	N'po & F'chau	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 21	Amoy	B. bark	300	Dewar	Newchwang	Ballast	Dow and Co
.. 21	Sagitta	Ne. bk	278	Bakker	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 21	Guilluame	Bel. bg	311	Ketelsen	Newchwang	do	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 21	Malvina Vidal	Ha. bk		Kossal	Singapore	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 21	Maryland	A. bark	327	Buckminster	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Frazar and Co
.. 21	Aden	B. str.	507	Wilkinson	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 21	Waratah	B. str.	256	Harris	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 21	Orinoco	Ha. bg	202	Kraitz	Chefoo	Sundries	H. Stubbendorff and Co
.. 21	Lorton	B. bark	418	Mollard	Liverpool	Cotton	Alfred Wilkinson and Co
.. 21	Prinz Regent	Pru. bk	350	Fischer	Newchwang	Op., &c.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 21	Omer Pacha	B. bark	398	Hardie	Chefoo	Ballast	Oxford and Co
.. 21	Shandon	B. str.	114	Adams	Ningpo	do	Moses and Co
.. 21	Footung	B. str.	83	Laity	do	Opium	Byrne and Co
.. 21	Mandarin	B. str.	90	Bissen	do	Ballast	J. H. Wignall
.. 21	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	do	do	Moses and Co
.. 22	Siam	B. ship	743	Wilson	London	Tea	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 22	Niemen	B. str.	500	Knight	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	Dallas, Pearson and Co
.. 22	Alerta	Da. bg	200	Holst	Newchwang	Op., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 22	Osaka	A. bark	336	Hoff	Hakodadi	Stores	Olyphant and Co
.. 22	Palma	Ha. bk	240	Schuehagen	Ningpo	Rice	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 22	Cleopatra	B. schr	180	Young	Taku	Tea, &c.	Dow and Co
.. 22	Balmacarra	B. bark	376	Dunlop	Fuchau	Nankeens	Frazar and Co
.. 22	Der-West	Pru sh	541	Prist	Newchwang	Re-expts.	Engwat and Co
.. 22	Crow	B. schr	320	Farrell	Fuchau		A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 22	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Buncombe	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 22	Woden	Pru. bk	134	Schult	Newchwang	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Weasel [H M	g.-boat					
.. 23	Manila [H M S				N'chwang, &c.		
.. 23	Havelock	B. bark	454	Cook	London	Cotton	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 23	Kiang-se	A. str.	547	Simmons	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 23	William Melhuish	B. ship	756	Duff	Fuchau	Ballast	Holliday, Wise and Co
.. 23	Constance	B. bark	317	Risden	Newchwang	Original	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 23	Carthage	B. str.	500	James	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 23	Waratah	B. str.	256	Harris	Ningpo	Opium	Moses and Co
.. 23	Fok-kien	A. str.	957	Johnson	H'kong & Ports	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 24	Japan	Pru. sch	240	Schemberg	Newchwang	Bags	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Gaston	Fr bk	280	La Belle	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	E. Eaton and Co
.. 24	Marion	B. ship	468	Taylor	Nagasaki	do	Dow and Co
.. 24	James Shepherd	B. bark	272	Beckett	Hongkong	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 24	Dove	Pru bk	230	Welland	Hakodadi	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 24	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Moses and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Commanders.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Anna	Aug 26	A. str.		Blanchard	Howard and Co		
Antelope	Sept 21	B. str.	238		P. Conklin		
Argus	Sept 8	B. str	161	Day	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Tientsin	28th inst
Bo-Peep	June 14	A. str.	73	Cochran			
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str.	63	Dobbyn	Augustine Heard and Co		
Chanticleer	Sept 21	B. str.	380	Wood	Gilman and Co	T'tsin & Chefoo	To-day
Che-kiang	Sept 22	A. str.		Armstrong	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
City of Nantes	Sept 10	B. str.	204	Gibson	Dow and Co	Chinkiang	cld 24 inst
Cosmopolite	Aug 26	B. str.	550	Lewes	Dent and Co	H'kong v. N'po	29th inst
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Defiance	Aug 28	B. str.	114	Maddison	A. R. Tilby and Co	*Tug*	
Elgin	Sept 15	B. str.	396	Beal	W. R. Adamson and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Emperor	Aug 12	B. str.	106	Todd	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Enterprise		A. str.	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
Express	Sept 18	B. str	290	Castilla	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hankow	cld 24 inst
Fame		B. str.	117	Thomson	Gilman and Co		
Fenella	Aug 19	B. str	179	Hawes	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Fire Cracker	Sept 21	A. str.	651	Pendleton	Lindsay and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Fusi-Yama	June 1	B. str.			Dent and Co		
Gerard	Sept 9	B. str.	410	Quirk	Smith, Kennedy and Co	T'tsin & Chefoo	30th inst
Gorilla		B. str.	85	McColl	E. A. Reynolds		
Huquong	Sept 23	A. str.	1339	Roberts	Russell and Co		
Island Queen	Sept 21	B. str.	129	Sutherland	F. R. Gamwell	T'tsin & Chefoo	cld 23 inst
John T. Wright	Sept 23	A. str.	369	Nell	Allen and Co	Hankow	27th inst
Little Orphan	June 8	A. str.	160	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co		
London	June 5	B. str.	700	Oliver	Byrne and Co		
Louisa	June 5	A. str.	80	Pearson	Master		
Mandarin	Sept 24	B. str	90	Bissen	J. H. Wignall	Ningpo	cld 25 inst
Martin White				Parkes	A. L. Freeman	*Tug*	
Meteor	June 27	B. str.		McCaslin	P. Conklin		
Nora Creina	Sept 23	B. str.	93	Wilson	Fletcher and Co	Ningpo	cld 25 inst
Paysan		B. str.	46	James			
Pekin	Sept 16	B. str.	759	Seames	E. Warden, Agent P. O. and Co	Hongkong *	9th prox
Pluto	Sept 21	Chi. str			P. Conklin		
Footung	Sept 24	B. str.	83	Laity	Byrne and Co	Ningpo	27th inst
Rose	June 20	A. str.					
St. Theodosius	Sept 21	Rus. str	312	Steuroos	Augustine Heard and Co		
Shandon	Sept 24	B. str.	114	Wighton	Moses and Co	Ningpo	cld 25 inst
Swatow	Sept 21	B. str.	145	Hood	E. A. Reynolds		
Sycee	May 30	— str					
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.	145	Lovett			
Ta-kiang	Sept 24	A. str	609	Sanford	Olyphant and Co	Hankow	Early
Ta-Yung	Jan 1	B. str.	131	Lowrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Tug*	
Titan		B. str.		Cockraine	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Tsatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Stoffels	Russell and Co		
Viscount Canning	Aug 29	Sia. str		Shannon	Oxford and Co		
Wan Loong Fei	June 23	B. str	45	Robb	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Willamette	Sept 21	Chi. str		Frand	P. Conklin		
William the IV.	Aug 15	B. str.	77	Kemp	John E. Manning		

46 *Merchant Steamers.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
A. A. Eldridge	Sept 17	A. bark	200	Bennett	H. Fogg and Co	S. F'coo K'gawa	Early
Adelaide	Sept 5	Da. bg		Kock	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	cld 25 inst
Albrecht O'Swald	Aug 19	Ha. sh	668		Siemssen and Co		
Alexandra	Aug 20	B. bark	547	Morris	Hogg Brothers	London	
Alexandra	Sept 17	B. bark	298	Dempster	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Alice Tainter	Aug 24	B. bark	500	Barnley	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Algonquin	Sept 21	A. bark	649	Emery	Frazar and Co		
Amaranth	Aug 28	B. ship	670		A. R. Tilby and Co		
Anna	Aug 21	Old. bk	262	Chulken	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	cld 21 inst
Anna Maria	Aug 8	B. bark	407	Macbeth	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Argonaut	Sept 11	Ne. bk	351	Drayer	T. Kroes and Co	Newchwang	cld 25 inst
Arlequin	Sept 8	Du. bk	306	Singer	Siemssen and Co		
Asia	Aug 28	B. bark	308	Longman	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Newchwang	28th inst
Astrea	Sept 7	Nor. bk	243	Dicht	Order		
Auld Reekie	Aug 13	B. schr	192	Stanford	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Chefoo & T'tsin	cld 4 inst
Aunt Lizzie	July 6	B. ship		Hau	Johnson and Co		
Aurnswark	June 2	B. bark	225	Brigstock	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Ballarat	Aug 19	B. ship	708	Cow	Fletcher and Co		
Breemah	June 26	B. ship	887	Johnson	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	cld 17 inst
Belle	Aug 27	— schr					
Bentinck	Aug 22	B. ship	380	Thomas	Dow and Co		
Biramkha	Sept 12	B. bark	250	Bray	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Bosworth	Aug 19	B. ship	611		Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Burnswark	Sept 17	B. bark	252	Bagstock	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Fuchau	Early
Cadovius	Sept 4	Da. sch		Paulsen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Cairngorm	Sept 16	B. ship		Banks	Order		
Caravan	Sept 18	B. bark	330	Turner	Newbery, Elliot and Co		
Ceres	Sept 24	A. bark	398	Spence	Wheelock and Co		
Chalmers	Aug 21	B. ship	593	Bainter	Dow and Co	Liverpool	Early
Champion	Aug 30	A. ship	1023	Boyden	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Charlotte	Sept 23	Bre. sch	288	Steengrafe	Dent and Co		
Childe Harold	July 19	B. ship	1030	Gunnion	Trautmann and Co		
Chinkiang							
Clarendon	July 31	B. ship	656	K'ng	A. Ellissen and Co	London	cld 25 inst
Claro Babuyan	Aug 21	B. bark	357	Errington	Frazar and Co	New York	Imdt.
Concordia	Sept 22						
Delaware	Aug 20	A. bark	300	Gregg	Frazar and Co		
Dorchester	Aug 21	A. bark	422	Fulton	Frazar and Co		
Duck	Aug 21	B. schr	142	Aubin	Engwat and Co		
Eagle	Aug 22	B. schr			Angel and Co	Tientsin	Imdt.
Earl Grey	July 29	Ne. bk	540	Hanisch	T. Kroes and Co		
Edith	Aug 25	B. bark	386	Robertson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	cld 24 inst
Electra	Sept 17	B. ship	646	Woodgate	Russell and Co		
Eliz Dawson	Sept 18	B. bark	319	Leach	Newbery, Elliot and Co		
Elizabeth	Aug 24	Swe. bk	419	Tugseline	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Emma		B. schr	110	West			
Eranee	Sept 22	B. ship	646		H. B. Cama and Co		
Europe	Aug 24	Fr bk	268	Boutes	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	cld 21 inst
Eva	Sept 17	B. bark	342	Kidd	A. Ellissen and Co		
Fairlight	Aug 13	B. ship	588	Bush	Blain, Tate and Co	London	21st prox
Falco	Aug 26	Swe. bk	412	Martinson	Oxford and Co		
Fawn	Sept 13	B. brig	194	O'Ryan	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Fow Tsun	Aug 19	B. ship	1079	Coles	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Fraya	Aug 19	Ha. bk	492	Magor	Siemssen and Co		
Frederick VII.	Sept 20	Da. bk	411	Plover	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Prinz Regent	Aug 19	Pru. bk	350	Fischer	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Fruiterer	Sept 21	A. bark	321	Dawes	Frazar and Co		
G. C. Love	Sept 23	B. schr	142	Fox	A. R. Tilby and Co	Yokohama	Early
Gauntlet	July 8	B. ship	713	Welsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Imdt.
General Morgan	Aug 25	A. schr	138	Wheeler	Frazar and Co		
General Putnam	July 26	A. ship	1020	Babsen	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Georges	Aug 15	A. ship	291	Williams	H. Fogg and Co		
Georgiana	July 28	Fr. ship	466		Trautmann and Co		
Glanawara	Sept 17	B. bark		Watson	Gilman and Co		
Glencoe	Aug 26	A. brig	222	Morgan	Frazar and Co		
Glenhuntly	Sept 7	B. bark	546	Crone	Dow and Co		
Gloriosa	Sept 1	Da. bg	260	Jepsen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	To-day
Gov. v. Swieten	Sept 4	Da. bk	317	Fagg	T. Kroes and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Gustav & Wilhelm	Sept 15	Ha. sch	100	Ericksen	T. Kroes and Co		
Harvest Home	Sept 14	B. ship	547	Hervey	Dow and Co		
Hesmine	Sept 24	Da. bk	265	Berg	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry Brigham	July 31	A. ship	1065	Potter	Olyphant and Co		
Henry Harbeck	Sept 3	A. ship	714	True	Frazar and Co		
Hero	Sept 8	B. bark	111	Brodhurst	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Huntress	Sept 24	A. bark	383	Wheldon	Frazar and Co		
Hydaspes	Aug 7	B. bark					
Ida	Sept 21	A. schr	287	Smith	Russell and Co		
Independence	Aug 22	A. ship	827	Crowell	Frazar and Co		
Indus	Aug 24	B. bark	350	Lawrence	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Iona	Aug 29	B. ship	649	Thumber	Russell and Co	Chefoo	cld 24 inst
Ironside	Aug 12	B. ship	898	Vaux	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Isabella Hamilton	Aug 15	B. bark	238	Kyall	W. R. Adamson and Co		
J. H. Ransom	Aug 20	B. bark	398	Chapman	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Jas. Vinicombe	July 28	B. ship	679	Howell	A. Ellissen and Co	London	Early
James Gibson	Sept 13	B. bark	347	Constable	Dow and Co		
Japan Packet	Sept 14	Du. bg	248	Brink	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Japonica	Sept 24	B. schr	211	Darke	Dow and Co		
Johanna	Sept 14	Ha. bg	140	Thompson	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	To-day
John & Mary	Sept 4	B. bark	190	Geary	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Julia	July 26	B. bark		Bird	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Julia Ann	Aug 28	B. bark	491	Farr	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	Early
Kaffir Chief	Nov 16	B. bark	400	Harper	Cowie and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
King Arthur	June 13	B. bark	699	Bramwell	Dow and Co	London	Early
Kingsan	Sept 20	A. ship	450	Wills	Frazar and Co		
Lady Elizabeth	Sept 12	B. bark	464	Hutton	A. Ellissen and Co	Liverpool	Early
Light of the Age	Sept 21	B. bark		Alexander			
Lofius	Aug 8	B. bark					
Loodiana	Aug 28	B. ship	654	Moir	Trautmann and Co		
Lord Macauly	Aug 31	B. ship	846	Care	Johnson and Co		
Macduff	July 15	B. ship	1135	Osborn	Hogg Brothers		
Magenta	Aug 19	B. ship	826	Janurin	Russell and Co		
Maggie McLean	Sept 16	B. bark	287	Stuart	Dow and Co		
Magnet	July 31	A. ship	705	King	Johnson and Co		
Mahe	Sept 24	B. ship	540	Mirrielees	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Maria	Sept 12	Da. bk	304	Inkermann	Order		
Maria Wilhelmine	Sept 20	Ha. bk	218	Niemann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mary Capen	Sept 19	A. brig	200	Abbott	Frazar and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Melbourne	Aug 29	B. bark	594	Miller	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Melita	Sept 21	A. schr	134	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mercara	July 13				Johnson and Co		
Merrie England	Sept 17	B. ship	1045	Lowry	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Mimosa	Aug 13	B. bark	409	Johnston	Dow and Co	Fuchau	cld 21 inst
Minerva	Sept 17	B. bark	200	Bianch	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Early
Mirage	Aug 19	B. ship	715	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Mocomie	Aug 21	B. schr	440	Green	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Nellie Merrill	Sept 7	A. schr	297	Staples	Thos. Hunt and Co		
Nestor	Sept 20	A. bark	498	Clantmann	Augustine Heard and Co		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	545	Spence	Harbor Master		
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262	Mather			
Ningpo	July 28	Ne. bk		Miner	T. Kroes and Co		
Niphon	Aug 11	B. ship	592	Baker	Dow and Co		
Nonpareil	Aug 20	A. ship	1131	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co		
Northern Light	Feb 24	B. ship	1380		Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Nuevo Lepanto	Sept 12	Spa. bk	208	Barosa	Phillips, Moore and Co		
Oldenbarneveld	July 24	Ne. sh	572	Uuwel	T. Kroes and Co		
Osborne	Sept 16	B. brig		Stamper	Dent and Co		
Osprey	Aug 20	B. ship	600	Andrews	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Our Queen	Aug 24	B. bark	461	Eares	Gilman and Co		
Pacific	Sept 11	A. bark	486	Morse	Thos. Hunt and Co		
Padang Padjang	Aug 22	Ne. sh	600	Rehling	T. Kroes and Co		
Palmerston	Aug 26	B. ship		Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Palmyra	Aug 28	B. ship		Richards	Dent and Co	Liverpool	Early
Paragon	Aug 1	Sia. sh	750		A. R. Tilby and Co		
Peep O'day	Aug 4	B. ship	491	Fonte	Lindsay and Co		
Phantom		B. schr	38	Farnworth	Gunpowder Magazine		
Phillip I	Aug 10	A. bark	293	Oakman			
Phillipp I.	Sept 20	Ha. sh	515	Kooh	Wm. Pustau and Co	London	Early
Pons Ælii	Aug 20	B. bark	400	Beadshold	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Princess Royal	Aug 29	Pru. sh	1245	Watson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Queen Hortense	Sept 19	B. bark	268	Cochrane	Oxford and Co		
Queen of Nations	Aug 21	B. ship	846	Mitchell	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Rainbow	July 17	A. ship	550	Kelly	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Ranee	Aug 26	B. ship		Laughton	Trautmann and Co		
Rifle	Aug 21	B. bark	325	Elliott	Chapman, King and Co	Newchwang	cld 25 inst
Rock City	July 12	B. ship	556	Whitehill	Trautmann and Co	London	Early
Rover	Aug 21	A. bark	358	Hunt	Frazar and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Royal George	Sept 4	B. ship	545	Bell	Lindsay and Co		
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 22						
Sarah Emma	Aug 31	B. ship	1097	Wingate	Hogg Brothers	Liverpool	Early
Schwinge	Sept 1	Ham. bg	164	Yonge	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sea Bird	June 10	A. bark	333	Weston	Frazar and Co		
Sea Queen	Aug 22	B. ship	377	Wharton	Engwat and Co		
Solway	July 15	B. ship	946	Duguid	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sophia	June 5	A. bark	340	Jacobs	Order		
Spirit of the Deep	Aug 20	B. ship	629	Hewit	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Spirit of the Sea	Aug 8	B. bark	499	Maguire	Alfred Wilkinson and Co		
Star of the North	Aug 22	B. ship	934	Patterson	A. Ellissen and Co	London	Early
Spirit of Trade	Sept 18	B. bark	502	Sampson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Star Queen	Aug 13	B. ship	730	Eaves	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sunlee	Sept 7	Ha. bk			Wm. Pustau and Co		
Surat	Aug 19	B. ship	999	Fitzguld	Dow and Co		
Tchapou	Aug 19	Fr bg	148	Guimbertean	Vaucher Frères		
Teresa	Sept 7	B. bark	334	Slaats	Siemssen and Co		
Thomas S. Stowe	Aug 27	B. bark	486	Rice	Hogg Brothers	Liverpool	Early
Tycoon	Sept 14	B. bark	271	Burdis	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Victoria	Sept 14						
Wandering Wave	Sept 14	A. schr	184	Leighton	H. Leighton and Co		
Wild Pigeon	Aug 13	B. ship	1000	Mayhew	Olyphant and Co		
Wild Rover	July 26	A. ship	1003	Crowell	Russell and Co	Fuchau	cld 24 inst
Wilhelmine	Sept 17	Me. bg	250	Knaack	Oxford and Co		
Woosung	Sept 4	B. bark	390				
Young England	Aug 31				Johnson and Co		
Young Greek	July 9	A. bark	450	Taylor	Augustine Heard and Co		
Yuh Shin	Sept 3				Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Zodiac	Sept 17	B. bark	375	Hopkins	Lindsay and Co		

175 *Merchant Vessels.*]

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